The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the Naval Expedition.

Arrival at Port Royal Entrance and Bombardment of the Rebel Batteries.

Highly Encouraging Reports Through Rebel Sources.

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Withdrawal of Forces from the Lower Potomac.

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Thirty-five Hundred National Troops Against Seven Thousand Rebels.

Reconnoissances of the Rebel Positions Near Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 8.

THE NEWS FROM THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Everybody is jubilant to-day over the news from the naval expedition, and all are hopeful no disaster will follow the reported success.

The Cabinet has been holding an extra session this evening.

GEN. BUEL ASSIGNED TO KENTUCKY.

Gen. D. C. BUEL has positively been assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, and he will proceed to that State in a few days. The appointment of Gen. BUEL to this position springs from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S high appreciation of his military ability, regarding him as second to no man in the United States Army. It was first proposed to send Gen. BUEL to the Western Military Department; but the purpose was changed, because Kentucky is now regarded as a more important field. Gen. BUEL has the widest range of authority, and is promised the fullest support of the Government. Gen. SHERMAN may or may not remain in a command under him.

THE COMMAND IN MISSOURI.

It is not proposed, at present, to interfere with Gen. HUNTER'S command in Missouri. Gen. HALLOCK remains, therefore, without any leading command at present.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

Information was received here to-day from the Lower Potomac. The enemy's apparent retrograde movement of yesterday afternoon was continued all last night and this forenoon. Contrabands and others from among them state that the removing troops are destined for points south of Virginia.

STILL ANOTHER BATTERY.

The rebels, it is believed, have erected a battery on the Potomac between Pohick Creek and Hallowing Point, where the channel runs near the Virginia shore. This is about twelve miles from Alexandria.

APPEARANCE OF REBEL CAVALRY.

On Wednesday sixty rebel cavalry made their appearance at Burk's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, fourteen miles from Alexandria. Our troops advancing, the enemy retreated.

RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND VIENNA.

A reconnoissance in force from Gen. SMITH'S Division was yesterday made in the neighborhood of Vienna. Two miles beyond that place the rebel picket guards were forty strong, behind which they had regiments in reserve.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN'S RECONNOISSANCES.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN is vigorously pushing his reconnoissances. His pickets have crossed Accotink Creek. It is believed that the rebels have no forces this side of the Occoquan, and that the story of the erection of rebel batteries in that direction is incorrect.

A REBEL FORCE AT HUNTER'S MILL.

The statement which was published in the TIMES' dispatch ten days since, that the rebels have a regiment stationed at Hunter's Mills, a few miles northwest of Vienna, is fully confirmed. Gen. HANCOCK has positive information that a full regiment of infantry and a squadron or so of cavalry are stationed at that point, and are relieved from time to time by others coming from somewhere between Germantown and Centreville. Only their pickets appear in the roads, some coming down as far as Adams' Hill, the main body being concealed in a piece of woods near Hawkshurst's Mill, a short distance west of Hunter's. They have a small white flag waving over the pines, which is probably intended to be used in giving notice to their force whenever our scouts approach. As our troops at almost daily foraging in that direction, the object of having the force stationed there is probably to attack and secure them or our scouts.

VISITORS TO EUROPE.

Archbishop HUGHES left New-York for Europe on Wednesday. Mr. THURLOW WEED was to have left by the steamer to-day. It is understood that they will be followed in a few days by Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, and Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts. The simultaneous visit of these gentlemen to Europe seems to be made with the approval of the Government, as they all have recently been here in consultation with the President and the Cabinet.

THURLOW WEED'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

The Washington scandal in regard to THURLOW WEED is that he has not gone to Europe to procure the intervention of England to stop the war, but to avoid being summoned to testify before the Congressional Committee in regard to army contracts.

DR. HUNTER'S WIFE.

To-day, Mrs. HUNTER, the wife of Mr. HUNTER, of Fairfax Co., who was arrested two days since on suspicion of furnishing information to the rebels, came to our lines accompanied by a young girl, and asked to be conducted to headquarters. She was taken to Gen. HANCOCK'S headquarters, and was conveyed thence to Gen. MCCALL, who gave her a pass to the city, to the Provost-Marshal. She was provided with accommodations at a private house, and this morning will be permitted to visit her husband at the Thirteenth-street prison. She expresses her determination to remain with her husband, and share his fortunes. She professes to be ignorant of any reasons why he should be arrested.

THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE.

Last night a telegraphic dispatch was received from Gen. HOOKER, stating that, from observations made by our troops on the Potomac, it was believed that the rebel steamer *Page* had come out of Quantico Creek into the Potomac. No further intelligence has been received in relation to the matter, and it is believed that it is a misapprehension. There have been no arrivals from the flotilla to-day. Yesterday the *Mary Ellen*, a high deck propeller, used as a transport, came up past the rebel batteries without difficulty, and last night left the Navy-yard on her return.

HEADQUARTERS REMOVED.

The headquarters of the army is to be transferred from the building formerly occupied by Gen. SCOTT to apartments in the War Department building. As Commodore WILKES and family are about returning and require their residence, the headquarters of the Department of the Potomac will be removed to the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Madison-place, adjoining the residence of Secretary SEWARD. Gen. MCCLELLAN has taken a residence nearly opposite Commodore WILKES, and will occupy it with Gen. MARCY to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The election for corporate authorities at Alexandria, to displace the present disloyal incumbents, is fixed for the 20th inst. WM. ARNOLD LEWIS MCKENZIE, STEPHEN SHINN and HENRY MANSFIELD, are the Commissioners appointed to conduct the election.

The prominent citizens of Alexandria arrested on suspicion of holding an election for member of the rebel Congress have been dismissed, for the want of evidence to convict them.

Volunteer Relief Associations of Alexandria are busily employed collecting and distributing aid for the many destitute families in that city.

The amount of property of rebel debtors seized and held by the Provost Judge of Alexandria is over twenty thousand dollars. It is held by an order issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN.

It is believed by many in high position, who have examined the facts, that the Administration will sustain the decision of Judge FREESE. Certain it is that all the members of the Cabinet do not indorse the views of Attorney-General BATES.

THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTED.

The new Minister resident from Sweden and Norway, EDWARD COUNT PIPER, was presented to the President, to-day, by the Secretary of State. He addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The King, my august Sovereign having vouchsafed to name me as his Minister resident near the Government of the United States of America, I have the honor to deliver the letters, which accredit me near you, Mr. President, in such a capacity. The King, my Sovereign, having sincerely at heart the desire of maintaining the good relations which have at all times subsisted between his kingdom and the American Union, has ordered me to become near you, Mr. President, the organ-medium of the sentiments of friendship which animate His Majesty, and of the value which His Majesty attaches to cultivating and cementing still more the relations so happily existing between the two Governments. Upon my heart, Mr. President, I shall be happy if, during the period of my mission, I may be enabled to maintain and strengthen the bonds of perfect understanding which at all times, to the profit of international interests, have so happily united the two Governments, and I shall not fail believe me, Mr. President, to give my entire zeal to contribute thereto."

To which the President replied—

SIR: I receive with great pleasure a Minister from Sweden. That pleasure is enhanced by the information which preceded your arrival here, that His Majesty, your sovereign, had selected you to fill the mission, upon the grounds of your derivation from an ancestral stock, identified with the most glorious era in your country's noble history, and your own eminent, social, and political standing in Sweden. This country, Sir, maintains, and means to maintain the rights of human nature, and the capacity of man for self-government. The history of Sweden proves that this is the faith of the people of Sweden, as we know that it is the faith and practice of their respected sovereign. Rest assured, therefore, that we shall be found always just and fraternal in our transactions with your Government, and that nothing will be omitted on my part to make your residence in this Capital agreeable to yourself and satisfactory to your Government.

Count PIPER shows no reserve in expressing his warm sympathy with the Government in the present war. He states also that his Gavernment has as yet seen no reason to regret the assurances it early gave of its cordial wishes in behalf of the success of our Government in suppressing the rebellion.

THE CHILIAN MINISTER PRESENTED.

To-day Señor ASTA BURUAGA, the Chilian Minister, was presented to the Presidett to enable him to make a formal announcement of the inauguration of the new President of that Republic.

CONSULS TO PERU AND SMYRNA.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, of Rhode Island, Minister to Peru, and JULIUS BING, Esq., United States Consul to Smyrna, are in the city, receiving their instructions preparatory to their departure for their posts.

PROF. LOWE'S BALLOONS.

Prof. LOWE has arrived in this city with five balloons, ordered by the Government, with portable apparatus for the generation of gas for their inflation. They will be distributed as follows: One with the Potomac flotilla, three along our lines in Virginia; Prof. LOWE will leave with one on a steamer, which will be anchored in the river, while he makes his reconnoissances and watches the movements of the rebels on the Virginia shore. For the management of the five balloons, 16 wagons, 85 horses and 600 men, exclusive of those on the boat, are employed.

MORE MUSKETS.

It is gratifying to know that we are about to have our stock of rifled muskets increased within a few days by the addition of from twelve to fifteen thousand. From information in possession of the military authorities, it is known that the rebels have accomplished marvels in the matter of procuring and making arms, in view of their being shut out from intercourse with the world and being without money or credit. A large quantity of arms were brought to Savannah by Capt. BULLOCK, formerly of the Navy, weeks before our Government received its first shipment—owing to a want of energy and efficiency in the Ordnance Department.

REVIEW OF GEN. BUELL'S DIVISION.

A splendid review of Gen. BUELL'S Division took place to-day near the city. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff expressed themselves highly gratified with the progress of the troops. A concourse of citizens were present to witness the spectacle.

MUTINY IN THE NEW-YORK THIRTEENTH.

Recently twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates of the New-York Thirteenth Regiment, belonging to Company I, refused to do duty, and at the close of evening parade threw down their arms. The cause of this act of insubordination was the issue of an order by the Colonel distributing the members of the company among the other companies. Their own number was much reduced; their Captain, a man named TULLY, had been cashiered for insubordination; the First Lieutenant had resigned; and as new companies were being recruited, it was deemed expedient to pursue the course adopted to make room for the new companies. Company K was also without line officers, and the same plan was adopted with reference to them. Immediately on the mutiny manifesting itself, the guard was ordered out, and the mutineers at once marched over to the city, and were placed in the central guard-house, to await the action of the military authorities. It is not known what will be done with them, but it is supposed that like the mutineers of last Summer, they will be sent to the Dry Tortugas. The mutineers belonged to a company which for the most part was made up of the roughs of the city of Rochester, and they have always been turbulent and difficult to control. The following is a list of the prisoners:

SERGEANTS—Peter R. Glennon, John H. Holliday and Patrick H. Hacket.

CORPORALS—Charles G. Starbird, Julius Bolles, Florence McCarthy and Thomas H. Maher.

PRIVATES—Isaac McClusky, Richard Love, Charles Funnell, David L. Peet, Jerome Dowd, Peter Fletcher, Frank W. Kelly, Robert J. Anderson, John Loy, Andrew Drost, Ronald Sturdy, James Duffy, James Carr, Barney Turley, James E. Ackley, John C. Connolly, Thomas Clancy, Hiram A. Foster, Michael Hayes and Albert A. Hotchkiss.

TREASON AND OTHER RASCALITY.

The disclosures made by the intercepted correspondence which comes to the State Department, are startling in other respects as well as in the treason shown. The letters directed to suspected parties are opened to find evidences of treasonable purposes and acts. In the cases of Northern sympathizers they generally afford proofs of rascality, in other regards, so that with those who have had charge of this part of the State service, it has come to be considered that a Northern traitor is equivalent to being anywhere in the category of criminals, from thieves down to pecu lators.

NEW CAVALRY BRIGADE.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. CHORMANN, has been brigaded with the Third, from the same State. The brigade is commanded by Col. W. W. AVERELL, of the latter regiment. Both are rapidly improving in efficiency and drill.

CLOTHING FOR THE NATIONAL PRISONERS.

The Government has been making arrangements to forward to our prisoners in the rebel States the needed supplies of clothing, etc., for their comfort.

GEN. HAVELOCK PRESENTED.

Gen. HAVELOCK was presented to the President to-day by Secretary SEWARD.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Two privates belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, and attached to Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division, were accidentally shot on Wednesday night, (one mortally wounded,) by their own comrades, while on picket duty, near Pohick Creek.

THE PRISONERS IN BOSTON HARBOR.

Mayor WAKEMAN, of Boston, is in the city, to make arrangements to ameliorate the condition of the State and war prisoners in Fort Warren.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The following is the report of the United States Sanitary Commission, upon the condition of the prisoners in the forts at New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

SIR: With your permission I visited the prisoners of war and of State at Governor's Island on Monday last. I should have extended my visit to Fort Lafayette and Ellis' Island, where smaller portions were placed, had I not learned that they were all to be removed the next day to Boston harbor. I suppose, however, that none of the prisoners could be badly off, if those crowded in the casemates of Castle William were not, and therefore a report of the condition in which I found them may properly serve as a sufficient reply to all the complaints which have appeared in the New-York papers.

No doubt the circumstances under which these men were brought to Governor's Island made their condition, for a week or two, very trying and almost inhuman. Ill clothed, already sick from the voyage and previous exposure, they were suddenly precipitated upon a post not prepared to receive them—when there was neither adequate room, clothing nor medical force; but these unavoidable deficiencies were supplied with all the expedition possible; all alacrity was shown, it appears, by the Commandant and his Surgeon and other officers to meet the case. In a very short time, bedding, blankets, sufficient food and suitable medical attention was furnished to all. As I saw them they were in a better condition, in all respects, than half our own men in the field. Not so crowded as most soldiers in tent, with as abundant food, with as good blankets and more devoted medical attention. There was nothing to complain of, except the unavoidable fact that casemates, although here quite roomy, furnish very poor ventilation, and are in no case comfortable quarters.

The men complained of nothing (although I gave them ample opportunity to do so,) except the loss of liberty. They spoke kindly of their physicians and the officers in command. The climate seemed their chief objection to this region. It went sore with them to be sent still further North. They wanted to stay where they had made friends, knew their prison and their keepers, and where they were nearer to sympathizers and to home.

The casemates were singularly *clean*. I purposely went, unannounced, and found the floors bright and sweet. Every man had his own bed, and adequate blankets. In addition to the Government supplies, the State of North Carolina had been permitted to send some comforts to the prisoners, and disinterested beneficence in New-York had done something more. I could really find no room to add anything from the stores of the Sanitary Commission.

The hospitals were humanely and tenderly administered by Surgeon SWAIN and Assistant Surgeon PERRES. The sick men looked perfectly comfortable in the regular hospital, and in the temporary hospitals as casemates permitted. Medicines of the best kinds in limited quantities, and necessary stimulants in abundance, were supplied to the sick. Several very desperate cases of typhoid had been saved by the assiduity of the physicians. The low spirits of all prisoners are, of course, highly unfavorable to convalescence, and doubtless the sick list and the bill of mortality (seventeen had died) were both larger than they would have been had not home-sickness very much prevailed.

The men were usually reluctant either to wash or to exercise. They had to be driven to both. Pains were taken to compel them to be in the open air several hours each day. They were not confined within narrow bounds, but had many acres for a play ground.

The surgeon told me he had seen only one toothbrush in use among the rank and file. They were evidently careless in personal habits, dirty, and sluggish. The officers were perfectly comfortable for prisoners, and complained of nothing. I saw on the whole abundance evidence of the unreasonableness of the complaints made of the treatment of these men.

It would be a source of great consolation to believe that our prisoners were treated by the rebels half as well.

Very respectfully, yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.
Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

EXCITING REPORTS FROM FORT MONROE.

The Fleet Bombarding the Forts at Port Royal Entrance.

PROBABLE SURRENDER OF THE REBELS.

Wreck of two National Vessels on the North Carolina Coast.

Seventy-three Prisoners Captured by the Rebels.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FORT MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 7,
VIA BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.

There are rumors floating about here to the effect that our fleet encountered a heavy storm, and that a number of vessels were wrecked by it.

The only reliable facts ascertained are that a flag of truce arrived here to-day and that intelligence received by it is to the effect that the steamer *Union* and another vessel were wrecked, and that the enemy, in consequence of the disaster, had taken seventy-five prisoners, who are at Raleigh, N. C. The *Union* had on board horses, all of which, except fifteen, were said to be lost. The other vessel had on board ordnance stores and cartridges.

Our fleet were bombarding the fortifications at Port Royal, which were said to be in a critical condition, and just ready to surrender.

The rebel commander had a small steamer under his control, and threatened to go out and seize one of the vessels of the fleet, which had been driven on a lee shore, with troops on board of her. On the whole, the news is not regarded as of an unfavorable character.

This intelligence comes through a source supposed to sympathize with the Secessionists, and is claimed to be derived from one of Gen. HUGER'S Aids.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 7—5 P. M.

A gentleman, by a flag of truce from Norfolk, brings the intelligence that during the gale, two transports of the Expedition, the *Union*, and a sailing vessel, whose name he does not remember, went ashore on Kill Devil Shoal and Rogue's Beach, on the coast of North Carolina.

The *Union* had horses on board, all but fifteen of which were lost. Seventy three men on board were taken prisoners, and conveyed to Raleigh.

The other transports had ordnance stores.

The gentleman by whom this intelligence is brought feels bound in honor to communicate nothing further.

I feel authorized in saying the above was received at Norfolk on Tuesday, at which time the fleet had not landed, but was congregated off Port Royal Entrance, and was engaging the batteries there; that one of our gunboats had been disabled by the rebel guns, and another was aground; that Commodore TATNALL, the rebel commander, was about to take her.

It was first reported that the *Great Republic* had been lost, but it proved to be incorrect.

REPORTS OF PASSENGERS FROM OLD POINT

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 8.

The following statements were made by passengers from Old Point. They say the troops have landed at Beaufort, S. C., where the bombardment has commenced. Report states that one of our war vessels was disabled. What success attended the attack is not known.

One report says that three National transports were wrecked.

Commodore TATNALL is said to be in command of the rebels.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 8—P. M.

The gentleman who came under the flag of truce from Norfolk, yesterday, says he brought all that is known with regard to the fleet, and the stories afloat attributed to him are false. All he knows is, that a dispatch had been received at Norfolk that one of our vessels was disabled by the rebel batteries, and another was aground near Port Royal. Two vessels had been wrecked on the North Carolina coast—one the *Union* and the other unknown. Seventy-three prisoners were taken to Raleigh, and fifteen horses saved from the *Union*. He begs that the Press generally will not make him say anything else.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

By a flag of truce, just from Norfolk, we have news of the fleet, but provokingly meagre, as the only person who came down was bound by parole not to reveal any particulars.

The steamer *Union*, with a cargo of horses and stores, and another transport, whose name is not given, were lost during the gale, one at Kill Devil Shoal and the other on Rogues' Beach, on the coast of North Carolina. The crews of both vessels, 73 in number, are now prisoners at Raleigh, N. C. It is not known whether any were lost, but 15 horses were saved.

The executive officer of the *Minnesota* states, upon information received by the flag, that the fleet was bombarding Port Royal and meeting with a warm reception, the rebels having for some time been preparing for them.

The above reached Norfolk, to-day, by telegraph.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE GALE AND THE EXPEDITION—TALK OF ANOTHER EXPEDITION BEING FITTED OUT—CONTRABANDS—HATTERAS INLET, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT,
Monday, Nov. 6, 1861.

The painful apprehension, to which the gale gave rise, for the fate of the Southern expedition, has been succeeded by a good degree of confidence that the principal objects of the expedition have been accomplished. Though at the present writing there is no positive information on the subject, yet it is almost absolutely certain that the ships were not badly scattered, for had they been the *débris* would by this time have begun to return, and there would be in the Roads tangible and sad evidence of the grand failure. At the same time the belief is general that all the boats did not escape disaster. There is scarcely any ground for the hope that the ferry-boats that did not, like the *Ethan Allen*, put back on striking the Gulf Stream, were lost on the coast, not far from Wilmington, N. C. Having put into Hatteras Inlet, they left there Thursday, P. M., and must have been caught by the fearful gale that ensued and which occasioned such destruction at Hatteras. Capt. HOWES, of the *Spaulding*, who was at Hatteras at the time, and who is familiar with the coast, did not hesitate to express the belief that they must have been wrecked on or near Frying Pan Shoal. There are known to have been a number of unseaworthy transports in the fleet. With but one exception I believe the troops were placed on proper boats. That exception is the *Governor*, on which were 400 marines under Maj. REYNOLDS. It may be that the *Governor* was not positively unseaworthy—nevertheless she was not the character of boat to send to sea, at this season, with 400 men on board. While a degree of confidence is felt that she may have rode out the gale, there is an undisguised apprehension among nautical men that she would not be equal to the emergency. There has been no arrival from the Southern coast since the *Monticello*, which left Charleston Saturday, and the *Spaulding*, which left Hatteras on Monday A. M. Since the gale the wind has been fresh from the southwest.

There are rumors afloat that another expedition will soon congregate in the Roads. If this is the fact, I will venture the hope that, while loading at New-York, the ammunition will not be placed in the hold of the deepest vessel, so that it will take four days at the shortest to get at it, while the guns are similarly stored on another vessel; that the medical stores will not be placed alongside of the ammunition, and that no delay of ten days here for a resupply of both will take place, thus imposing on Gen. WOOL and the heads of different departments of his command, quite as much labor and anxiety as though they were originally intrusted with the fitting out of the expedition—and all this, too, with not so much as a single line of instruction from Washington, or the slightest notification, officially, of even the existence of the expedition. Let us have no more foundlings.

In the space of one week nearly or quite one hundred "contrabands" have reported themselves to this Department, and received employment on the terms lately promulgated by Gen. WOOL. These terms are ten dollars a month to each laborer; two dollars in cash, his rations, his clothes at the lowest rates, the residue to be a fund against which the maintenance of women, children, and those who cannot labor, is to be charged. This is a just and economical scheme, and seems to be highly satisfactory to all concerned. It is understood to have been warmly approved at Washington. At the rate the ranks of the "contrabands" have increased of late, the whole number bids fair to be very large. As yet, however, employment has been found for them all. The latest comers are fine fellows, and with scarcely an exception would command a high price in any slave market. The reason assigned for running away by those who have some in such numbers of late, is that their owners were intending to sell them. They bring information that large numbers will make their escape to the fortress as soon as possible. The last hundred came in three parties, and were from considerable distances, on the Rappahannock and James rivers.

It is understood that the late gale was so destructive at Hatteras, that the abandonment of the position, except by a gunboat or two, is seriously contemplated. The fruits of the fine achievement of taking Hatteras have been worse than squandered. To abandon now the Union men of North Carolina, who accepting the protection we offered them, joyfully gave in their allegiance to the Union, would be a cruelty and a piece of barbarous injustice. If for no reason than to keep faith with those men, who, on the withdrawal of our troops, would be exposed to the worst persecution imaginable, the position ought not to be abandoned. A little vigor even now would rid Pamlico Sound of the rebel steamers, and then, with gunboats in the Sound, our camp might be moved from Fort Hatteras to the light-house. It may be a little easier to back out than to go ahead; therefore, since one or the other must be done, back will probably be the policy.

MARS.

THE LOST TRANSPORTS.

The reports as to the extent of the disaster to the steamer *Union*, one of the vessels composing the expedition, must be very much exaggerated. The only steamer by that name, which went South, was the ferry-boat *Union*, belonging to the Union Ferry Company, an old boat which has for some time been out of active service, and which was purchased and sent down to be used in landing and transferring the troops. She had no horses on board, and no men except, probably, ten or fifteen persons who constituted her crew. She carried no ammunition, and had nothing on board except the coal necessary for the voyage. Those who know the boat will wonder that she ever got so far on her passage as the coast of North Carolina. The chief part of the ammunition went on another steamer.

FOR THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The United States steam transport *City of New-York* sailed on Thursday with a full cargo of Croton water for the great naval expedition. Her destination is said to be Port Royal.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Wool Not Resigned—Affairs at Hatteras Inlet—The Rebels Threatening Newport's News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The reported resignation of Gen. WOOL is news at Old Point.

The *S. R. Spaulding* left for Hatteras Inlet last evening, with a cargo of commissary stores. It is more than probable that some of the troops will return in her. It is understood at Old Point that Hatteras Inlet is a place of too much importance to be abandoned. Should the Twentieth Indiana Regiment return to Old Point its place will be immediately supplied by a large force.

The United States gunboat *Monticello* will leave for the blockade off Wilmington in a couple of days.

Gen. PHELPS states that the rebels are bolder and more numerous than ever near Newport's News.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Thursday, Nov. 7.

Paymasters are now busy in distributing two months' wages to the brigades of Gen. BANKS' Division. The time is very opportune, as the approaching cold weather notifies the soldiers that they are without many of the necessaries and luxuries of home.

There is every appearance of the army remaining in this vicinity for some time, unless an emergency requires its presence at some other point. Frederick and Rockville have been spoken of as accesible points for supplies.

The election, yesterday, in this part of the State, was quietly and temperately conducted. The returns have not yet been fully received, owing to the bad condition of the roads.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

No changes of importance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the last day or two. The *Santiago de Cuba*, which was to have left on Thursday, did not get away until yesterday. There was some little trouble in getting her out. Two or three vessels fitting out had to be removed to make way for her, and she fouled the *Fernandina* and *Connecticut* without doing any damage worth recording. She will steam down the bay to try her engine, and will then anchor off the Battery to receive her powder.

The bark *Roebuck* was put into commission yesterday, at 1 o'clock, with the following list of officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in Command, GEORGE A. TRUNDY; Acting Master and Exexecutive Officer, H. T. COFFIN; Acting Masters, James Folger and Allen Newman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. P. Cummings; Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Kirkendall; Masters' Mates, T. Delano, F. H. Wells and E. Partridge.

The *Roebuck* carries a crew of fifty-two men, and an armament of four 32-pounders.

The Marine Retiring Board convened on Thursday at the new Marine Barracks, in Flushing-avenue, for the purpose of considering and adjudicating upon the cases of such officers as may be brought before it. The following officers constitute the Board: Col. JOHN HARRIS, President, Maj. JACOB ZEILIN, Maj. WILLIAM B. BLACK, Capt. JOHN C. CASH and a Surgeon in the navy.

The name of the purchased bark mentioned yesterday as the *Fredonia* should be *Fernandina*.

The United States steamer *New-London* and the bark *Midnight* sailed yesterday for the blockading fleet.

The steamer *Connecticut* has received an addition to her crew of thirty men, and with the *Shepherd Knapp* will sail to-day.

The storeship *Supply* has got all her stores on board, and will be ready for sea to-day.

The armament of the *De Soto*, which will go into commission next week, consists of eight 32-pounders and one Parrot gun.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

A National Expedition from Cairo Against Belmont.

Capture of the Rebel Intrenchments and Destruction of their Camp and Stores.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 7.

An expedition left here last night, under the command of Gens. GRANT and MCCLERNAND, and landed at Belmont, Mo., at 8 o'clock this morning.

The National troops numbered 3,500, and the rebels about 7,000.

The National troops made the attack at about 11 o'clock in the morning, and the battle lasted till sundown.

The rebels were driven from their intrenchments across the river, with great loss. Their camp was burned; their baggage, cannon, horses and mules were taken, and one hundred prisoners were captured.

The National forces then retired, the rebels having received reinforcements from Columbus.

Both the National Generals had horses shot under them.

Col. DOUGHERTY, of Illinois, was wounded and taken prisoner.

The loss of the rebels is not known.

The loss on the National side is believed to be from three hundred to five hundred.

LATER AND FULLER PARTICULARS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 8.

A special dispatch from Cairo, to the *Tribune*, of this city, gives the following particulars of the fight at Belmont, Mo., yesterday:

Our forces consisted of the following regiments:

The Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, Col. DOUGHERTY,

The Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, Col. BUFORD

The Thirtieth Illinois Regiment, Col. FOUKE.

The Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, Col. LOGAN.

The Seventh Iowa Regiment, Col. LAMON.

TAYLOR'S Chicago Artillery, and DOLLEN'S and DELANO'S Cavalry.

They left Cairo on the steamers *Alex. Scott*, *Chancellor*, *Memphis*, and *Keystone State*, accompanied by the gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler*.

After landing, the troops were formed in line of battle, with Gen. MCCLERNAND in command of the Cairo troops. They were encountered by the rebels 7,000 strong, and fought every inch of their way to the enemy's camp, making sad havoc in the enemy's ranks. Col. BUFORD was the first to plant the Stars and Stripes in the enemy's camp.

Col. DOUGHERTY'S Regiment captured the rebel battery of twelve pieces, two of which were brought away.

Col. FOUKE'S men suffered greatly, as they were in front of the rebel batteries before they were taken.

After taking possession of the camp of the rebels it was discovered that they were crossing from Kentucky for the purpose of attacking us in the rear.

The order was now given to return to the boats, when our men were attacked by a reinforcement of several thousand strong, from Columbus.

Another severe engagement took place, in which our troops suffered severely.

Our losses, as far as ascertained last night, are as follows:

Thirtieth Illinois Regiment—One hundred and sixty missing. Major MCCLERNAND wounded and taken prisoner.

Twenty-first Illinois Regiment—One hundred and forty missing.

Col. BUFORD'S Regiment returned too late to obtain any particulars.

Col. DOUGHERTY is reported taken prisoner.

Col. LAMON is reported dangerously wounded.

TAYLOR'S Battery lost one gun.

We have taken two hundred and fifty prisoners, a number of whom were wounded.

The number of rebels killed is three hundred.

The ground was completely strewn with dead bodies.

The rebel Col. WRIGHT, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment, was killed.

Gen. CHEATEM commanded the rebels, Gen. POLK being at Columbus.

It is stated that Gen. JOHNSON was wounded.

The gunboats rendered efficient service in covering our retreat, mowing down the rebels with grape, but at the same time killing some of our own men.

A flag of truce left Cairo this morning for Columbus with 40 or 50 wounded rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Gen. HUNTER has not yet put into effect any decided measures for the conduct of the campaign, but I am informed he will adopt plans entirely different from those of Gen. FREMONT.

Col. MERRILL was sent out on a reconnoissance yesterday, with 1,400 cavalry, and a section of artillery, and explored the country around Wilson's Creek, but discovered no enemy, their advance having left for the South on Sunday. The main body of the rebels is supposed to be still in the vicinity of Cassville.

Gen. HUNTER has little faith at present in their having design of attacking us. He will, however, in a few days, have such reliable information of their numbers and position, &c., as to decide his future course. The troops are now as apparently enthusiastic as ever and the more they learn of their new commander the better are they satisfied with him.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS.

FROM GEN. STONE'S DIVISION.

General Order—Tammany and Massachusetts—Official Report of Col. Mooney (first publication)—Van Alen Cavalry—Major Mix's Report—Flag of Truce—Body of Capt. Alden—Picket Life.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861.

In my last letter, I alluded to the quarrel between the Colonel (HINCKS) of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and Maj. BOWE, of the Tammany. The imputation of cowardice thrown by HINCKS upon the Major and his command was very rough, and so thoroughly untrue that Gen. STONE deemed it his duty to issue the following General Order, which was read at dress parade, before every regiment in the Division:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION, }
POOLESVILLE, Nov. 4, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. 24.—The General commanding has with deep regret observed that in a report rendered to Brig.-Gen. LANDER by Col. E. W. HINCKS, commanding Nineteenth Regiment Massacusetts Volunteers, of what he (Col. HINCKS) saw from Harrison's Island of the engagement on the Virginia shore on the 21st ult., and of his own regiment's guarding the Island, and securing and caring for the wounded as they were brought from the field, a statement reflecting severely on the conduct of the gallant Tammany Regiment.

Col. HINCKS reports that a portion of the Tammany Regiment *deserted* the island on the morning of the 22d October, "in disobedience of orders."

The Commanding General deems it proper to give publicity to the fact that he himself requested Maj.-Gen. BANKS to relieve the companies of the Tammany early on that morning, and that the order was given immediately that they should be relieved, and replaced by fresh troops from Gen. HAMILTON'S Brigade.

Commanding officers are cautioned against making unnecessary and rash statements in their reports, especially in cases where the honor and reputation of other regiments may be involved, as from such statements not only great injustice may be done, but ill-will, most prejudicial to the good of the service, is certain to be engendered. By order of

Brig.-Gen. STONE.

CHAS. STEWART, Ass. Adj.-General.

The order was received with loud cheers by the Tammany Regiment, when it was read to them by Adjt. BUMFORD.

In connection with this the following statement, or rather report, made by Col. MOONEY to Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, will be read with interest. It is slightly irregular, in fact the Colonel has no right to make such a report; but he has done it, and I cheerfully embrace the opportunity of sending it to the TIMES.

Official Report of Lieut.-Col. James J. Mooney, Commanding Tammany Regiment N. Y. S. V. of the Battle at Ball's Bluff, Va., on the 21st October, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS TAMMANY REGIMENT, }
CAMP LYON, NEAR POOLESVILLE, Md., Nov. 4, 1861. }

To His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: I herewith transmit to you a complete report of an engagement with the rebels at a point on the Potomac River, in the State of Virginia, known as Ball's Bluff, in which the Tammany Regiment from New-York City were active participants. On the morning of the 21st ult. Col. COGSWELL received orders from Brig.-Gen. STONE to hold the regiment in readiness to march on a moment's warning to a point two miles below Conrad's Ferry, in the State of Maryland. On arriving at the point, the whole regiment was transported in good order and without accident, to Harrison's Island, about midway between the Maryland and Virginia shores, in the Potomac River. Here, in accordance with the orders of the General in command, the regiment commenced crossing to the Virginia shore to a steep acclivity, some fifty feet in height. The passage across was slow and tedious, owing to the inadequate means of transit provided, only about a single company being able to cross at a time. Co. A, Capt. H. HARRINGTON; Co. C, Lieut. MCPHERSON; Co. E, Capt. T. H. O'MEARA; Co. H, Capt. H. ALDEN, and Co. K, Capt. M. GARRITY, had succeeded in crossing to the Virginia shore, and were hotly engaged in a sanguinary and uneven conflict with the rebels, when the boat used for the transportation of troops to the battle-field, was swamped on a return trip, laden with wounded and dead soldiers, who had just fallen on the field of battle. How many of our bleeding soldiers were thus buried beneath the waters of the Potomac, it was impossible, in the confusion that followed, to ascertain. No inconsiderable number were rescued by their comrades in arms on the Island, and others, not seriously injured, escaped by their own exertion; but there is no doubt but some were drowned by this unfortunate occurrence. As this was the only boat at command, companies B, Lieutenant J. MCGRATH, D, Captain ISAAC G. GOTHOLD; F, Captain J. W. TOBIN; G, Capt. QUINN; and I, Capt. D. HOGE, were thus prevented from crossing to Virginia to assist their compatriots already in conflict with a largely superior force of the enemy. The men evinced the deepest anxiety to go to the rescue of their brother soldiers, and manifested the most unmistakable sorrow on learning the impossibility of engaging with the enemy.

The detachment of the Tammany, which succeeded in crossing to the Virginia shore, was marched up the steep acclivity, and immediately entered into the conflict already progressing, with a spirit and intrepidity that would have done credit to older and more experienced solders; but the contest was too uneven, and, notwithstanding the valor and steadfastness of the men, the battle went against us, though twice the troops of the Tammany impetuously and with great effect charged on the enemy after the order for retreat had been given. The retreat was conducted with the most perfect order to the river, our soldiers contesting every inch of the ground in retiring. On arriving at the river, and finding no means of conveyance to the Island, our troops were ordered to throw their arms into the river, and such of them who could swim to do so, as this was their only alternative from being taken prisoners.

Below I transmit to you a list of those killed, wounded and missing. Having no means of ascertaining the actual facts in the case, of course there are many unavoidable inaccuracies in the list, and it is but reasonable to suppose that at least a large proportion of those reported as wounded and missing are among the dead.

On the death of Col. E. D. BAKER, Acting Brigadier-General, Col. MILTON COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, assumed command of the Brigade. Though the fortunes of the Union forces had already commenced to wane, Col. COGSWELL rallied them with consummate skill, and when retreat became inevitable, drew off the men in the best possible style, ordering them to cast their muskets and accoutrements into the river, rather than leave them as trophies for the rebels. He was wounded in the hand, though it is supposed not seriously—sufficiently so, however, to prevent him from swimming to the island, in consequence of which he was doubtless taken prisoner.

COMPANY A—Capt. H. HARRINGTON, Commanding.—Killed, Privates Thomas Bailey, Thomas Dugan—2. Wounded, Sergeant Hugh Mills, Corporal Thomas Stephton, Privates Michael Gilligan, Daniel Ferry—4. Missing, First Lieutenant Samuel Giberson, Corporal Frank Hughes; Privates, Edward Flood, Thomas James, Jeremiah McCarthy, Geo. McClellan, Daniel Devlin, Geo. Sykes, James Connor, Edward Clary, James Douglas, John Wilson—12.

The four men wounded reached camp, and are now under treatment. Their injuries are not of a permanent nature, and they will doubtless be again on active duty in a few weeks.

Capt. HARRINGTON conducted himself, both on the battle-field and in the retreat, with great coolness and discretion. On seeing that he must either be killed or taken prisoner, he threw his sword into the river, divested himself of his wearing apparel, and swam to the island.

COMPANY C—Lieut. CHAS. P. MCPHERSON, commanding.—Wounded—Corporal Duncan McPhail—1. Missing—Lieut. Charles McPherson, Sergeant Robert Crawford, Corporals Geo. W. Odell, Chas. Wiggard, Thos. Soumerville, Privates Daniel Barrett, Christian Backer, Carl Bower, Patrick Cahill, Augustus Cronier, John C. Calhoun, John Craig, William Church, Francis Campbell, William Deckleman, Arthur Donnelly, James H. Dogherty, Michael Donevan, Thomas Dunegan, Michael Eagan, James Fitzgerald, Felix F. Fagan, John Gorrill, Hugh Gilchrist, Edward Hicks, Jacob Hecker, William Jamieson, Michael Hawkins, Edward Lindsay, William May, James Moore, John Moriarty, John McKenna, John McLoughlin, Robert McMonagh, John Nichol, John Grittle, Lewis Peters, Henry Pardy, Peter Riley, William Stripp, Charles Smith, Charles Sparrows, Frederick Scheitz, John Sullivan, David Thompson, John Walsh, Garnet Hyde—48.

But little is definitely known respecting the fate of this Company, as they were detached from the main body as scouts.

Corporal DUNCAN MCPHAIL, who was known to have been wounded, was on board of the boat when she sunk, and was drowned.

COMPANY E—Capt. TIMOTHY O'MEARA, Commanding.—Killed, private Daniel Graham—1. Wounded, Sergeant Henry Van Voast—1. Missing, Capt. Timothy O'Meara; First Lieut., James Gillis; Sergeants, Jas. McConville, Thomas Dobbins, Patrick Lynch; Corporals, Edward McNally, James Kane, John C. Joyce; Michael Brennan, Michael Cunningham, Michael Collins, Francis Crilley, Charles Dillman, William Dunham, Jeremiah Geavin, Francis Kiernan, Patrick McMarrow, Michael McDonough, Owen McLaughlin, Thomas Murphy, Owen McCabe, Dennis C. O'Neil, William O'Mahoney, James Quinn, Louis Louvey, Edward Teaffie—27.

Sergeant VAN VOAST, reported as having been wounded, is also known to have been taken prisoner.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. O'MEARA and those under his command. They fought with undaunted bravery and with great efficiency, and when vanquished at last, Capt. O'MEARA swam to the island, and implored Col. HINKS, then in command there, for the use of a boat to rescue his brave men from the hands of the enemy, and failing in this, he recrossed the river to Virginia, in order to assist his men in person, with the best means he could devise, to escape. As he did not return, it is presumed that he is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. His persistent efforts in behalf of the safety and welfare of those under his command, are worthy of the highest encomiums.

COMPANY H—Capt. H. ALDEN, Commanding—Killed, Capt. H. Alden. Missing, Sergeant Owen McCarthy; Corporals John G. Smith, Thomas McBey; Privates B. J. Dolan, Patrick Flattery, Michael Queenan, Nicholas Quinn, Michael Doran, James Manahan, Augustus Bauer, William Mooney, Horace E. Adams, James Byron, Patrick Moore, Michael Lynch—15.

Capt. ALDEN fell at almost the first volley from the enemy. His remains were afterwards recognized by Capt. VAUGHN, of the Third Rhode Island Battery, who crossed to the Virginia shore with a flag of truce on the 22d inst., and buried a portion of the dead. Though deprived of their commander thus early in the action, the company still continued to fight with commendable order.

Company K—Capt. Michael Gerity, commanding. Killed—Privates John Cahill, James Danver, Edward Sullivan, John Sullivan.—4. Wounded—Sergeants Patrick Swords, Patrick Condon, Corporals Peter McGeever, Edward Galliger.—4. Missing—Capt. Michael Gerity, (supposed to be killed,) Sergeants James J. Monaghan, Martin Ryan, Corporals Chas. C. Landers, Daniel Sullivan, Wm. Byrne, Privates Frederick Boff, Geo. Blake, Dennis Callegan, Thomas Carvey, Patrick Collins, James Connor, Michael Clancey, Cornelius Denneen, Terrance Traddy, Wm. Eavley, Adam Heydenhoff, William Harding, James Gifford, Robert Hesey, Jas. Geever, Daniel Mahoney, James McCaller, Patrick McManus, Thomas Murray, Andrew A. Olwell, Bernard Pegram, Eugene Sullivan, Peter West, Wm. J. Walsh, Wm. Wallace, Antoine Schlessinger.—33.

The supposition that Capt. GERITY is among the killed is well founded, though not fully authenticated. He shouldered a musket, and was seen to be engaged in the conflict in person. It is credited that he was killed, pierced with several balls, and that his body was afterwards terribly mutilated by passing cavalry of the enemy.

Sergeant THOMAS WRIGHT, of Company G, who was detailed on the island to assist in the transportation of troops, is missing.

The detachment of the Tammany Regiment that remained on the Island, in consequence of the accident heretofore mentioned, consisting of Companies B, Lieut. MCGRATH, commanding; D, Capt. ISAAC GOTTHOLD, commanding; F. Capt. J. W. TOBIN, commanding; G, Capt. QUINN, commanding; and I, Capt. DAVID HOGE, commanding; were on active and arduous service from the moment of their arrival on the Island until 2 P. M. of the succeeding day, in taking care of and conveying the wounded to the hospital, and in standing in the intrenchments as a guard under a heavy and incessant fire from the enemy. Notwithstanding the inclement wind and storm that prevailed during the night, the men performed the disagreeable task assigned them without a murmer.

During the forenoon of the 22d the Tammany Regiment was relieved by the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, of Gen. HAMILTON'S Brigade. The regiment was then marched back to Camp Lyon, and, though grieved and disappointed at the result of the engagement with the enemy, their zeal and ardor are unabated. The inauspicious result, which was entirely beyond the control of those engaged, and for which they cannot in the slightest be held responsible, has had the effect of inspiring the men with renewed determination, instead of producing discontent and disorganization, which too often follow upon the heels of such lamentable disasters.

It would be unjust to close this report without paying tribute to the exertions of Maj. PETER BOWE and Lieut. THOMAS ABBOTT, in superintending the transportation of troops to the Virginia shore, and bringing back to the Island the dead, dying, wounded and discomfited soldiers. The task was a severe one, but they performed it with fidelity and promptitude. Their assiduous attention to the duties devolving upon them deserve the highest and most honorable mention.

Respectfully, J. J. MOONEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Tammauy Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

Gen. STONE says that the Van Alen Cavalry is a credit to its Colonel and the service. He would rely upon it in time of peril as much as upon an equal number of regulars, and that is saying a great deal. Col. VAN ALEN has raised the standard of discipline to the very highest notch, and Maj. MIX feels a just pride in the great proficiency of drill attained by the entire regiment. The following report has not been published, and forms an important link in the chain of testimony concerning the disaster. The reconnoisance was most highly commended by Gen. STONE, and Gen. STONEHAM, Chief of Cavalry, says he has never known regulars to do better.

MAJOR MIX'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS VAN ALEN CAVALRY, CAMP BATES, }
NEAR POOLESVILLE, Md., Nov. 4, 1861. }

Capt. Chas. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Corps of Observation:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my reconnoissance on the 21st inst.:

In compliance with the instructions from Brig.-Gen. STONE, I crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, about 7 o'clock, A. M., with a party of three officers and thirty-one rank and file. Capt. CHARLES STEWART, Assistant Adjutant-General, accompanying the party. A line of skirmishers, consisting of two companies of the First Minnesota, commanded the line of the hill to the right and front. After carefully examining our arms and equipments, we moved quickly forward on the Leesburgh road; the house to the right, about two miles from the landing, known as Monroe's, was found vacant, and appeared to have been left in great haste, most probably during the cannonading of the 20th.

At this passing the road enters a thick wood, with a great growth of underbrush, impenetrable to our flanking at the gait we were moving. They were, consequently, drawn up the road and ordered to proceed at a slow gallop. The road was here so narrow and crooked that they could not keep over forty paces in the front. Three hundred yards from the house a road crosses the one we were upon, running to the bridge over Goose Creek on the left, and to Leesburgh on the right. I, however, kept straight on, as the road presented little opportunities for observation, and would sooner reach the high and open country around the enemy's "breastworks" to the left and front. Soon after reaching this point we drove in a "vidette" of the enemy, who took alarm too *soon* to allow a reasonable chance of our capturing him, and I did not wish to fatigue our horses by useless pursuit. A negro, whom we had met, reported that a regiment of infantry and a body of cavalry had left the immediate neighborhood that morning at daylight, and taken the Leesburgh road. With this intelligence we proceeded on our way, and when about twelve hundred yards further in the woods, our advance suddenly halted and signalized "the enemy in sight." Pushing rapidly forward, we soon saw the bayonets glistening above the brush, but for the thick undergrowth, but few of the enemy could be seen. In an instant the head of the column, "by fours," came upon the road, within thirty-two yards of us, and five yards of one of our men, (Sergeant BROWN,) who held his position, when he discovered them. At the same moment, a rise in the ground disclosed to me a long line of bayonets pushing rapidly forward, with the evident intention of flanking the road on our left. I immediately directed a fire on them from our revolvers, which took effect on at least two of them, one an officer, who was leading the column, probably a Lieutenant; we wheeled quickly about, when instantly their first platoon opened fire upon us from a distance of not over thirty yards; we retired at a smart gallop about one hundred yards, when a turn in the road protected us from their fire, which was now very rapid but ineffective. Within thirty yards of their column a horse was shot, another stumbled and fell, leaving two men almost in the ranks of the enemy—these men were rescued and brought back in a most gallant manner by Capt. CHARLES STEWART and Lieut. GEORGE E. GOUR, and were quickly mounted, when we formed for a charge, but the enemy had deployed to the right and left of the road and again compelled us to retire, which we did leisurely, examining the ground to the right and left and leaving videttes at the most commanding positions. The enemy did not follow us beyond the edge of the woods in the front of MUNROE'S house. Lieut. PIERCE and Sergeant CHESBROUGH were left here to observe his movements, while the remainder of the party proceeded to the left. A scout belonging to the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, "Ball's Company," was then captured. He had been reconnoitering and fallen in with our party unexpectedly. Having examined the country to the left and front without discovering anything of further importance, we fell back on our line of skirmishers, leaving the open country and the Munroe house occupied by our videttes. Thus closed our movements as a reconnoitering party, but at their own request Capt. MURPHY, Lieut. PIERCE and Sergeant CHESBROUGH remained and gathered much important information during the day, and chased several parties who ventured out of the woods back into them. Upon one of these occasions they captured a wooden canteen and saddle bag, which a scout dropped in his hurried retreat. In conclusion, Sir, I cannot but commend in the highest terms the conduct of both officers and men under my command, their coolness and prompt obedience speaks well for their future reputation.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. MIX, Major-Comd'g.

Very singular reports have found their way into the papers concerning the flag of truce sent by Gen. STONE to Gen. EVANS. The statement that it was to effect an exchange of prisoners is incorrect. The object was, that the body of Capt. HENRY H. ALDEN, of Company H, Tammany Regiment, who was killed and buried on the other shore last week. Capt. ALDEN was formerly a salesman in the store of Messrs. E. J. BROWN & Co., New-York, and a member of the second Company of the New-York Seventh Regiment. He was very highly esteemed, and fought with great bravery. He was officer of the day in his regiment, and went on to the battle-field with his red sash conspicuously tied about him. He fell while cheering forward his comrades, and was buried by Capt. VAUGHN, of the Artillery, under a flag of truce. Day before yesterday Gen. STONE sent a flag over to Gen. EVANS, desiring permission for Capt. ALDEN'S friend, Mr. COSTOCK, to take up his body and carry it to New-York. To-day an answer was returned, that a Lieutenant-Colonel and four men might go over, and to-morrow Lieut.-Col. PALFREY, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, is going upon the errand. The rebel flag officer said that the General had no objection to money and comforts being sent to the prisoners, but that there is no need of any such proceeding, as they are all well cared for.

The various regiments are preparing for winter quarters. Of course they are not certain that they are to remain here, but on all sides the busy chopping of wood, the carting of straw, the hammering of nails, and the digging of earth furnaces may be heard and seen. Tent after tent yielded to the terrible vehemence of the tornado last night, and while the tired soldier was dreaming of his home or his sweetheart, all of a sudden, with a rush and a sweep, away would go his tent, and then his blanket, followed by clothing, hats, books and papers, while the rain stormed in, wetting everything, drenching the bed and bathing most copiously the bewildered and slightly astonished warrior. In many cases it was impossible to refasten the tents, and the poor fellows either had to walk and shiver or spoon into some one else's tent, or lie down in the mud, blanketless and chilled.

Down on the tow-path, close by the river, are stationed our pickets. They had dug nice huts in the banks, and made for themselves with boughs and straw very comfortable little hotels. They were nicely stowed away in them, and doubtless congratulating themselves on their comparative freedom from the pelting storm, when trickle, trickle came the stream, and trickle, trickle kept coming the stream, till the boys found that the canal and river were fast joining partnership, and would soon sweep with an uncontrolable force across the entire intervening space. The consequence was, that one and all the unhappy pickets were compelled to *vamose* their little *boudoirs*, and swim across the canal, gun and baggage, as best they could, and then shiver and shake, and shake and shiver until the next day, when the programme was varied in this—that, before they shivered and shook in the dark, and now they shivered and shook by day.

Pleasant life, this soldiering.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ARMY.

GEN. STURGIS AND HIS COMMAND—GEN. LANE AND HIS PECULIARITIES—WHAT MANNER OF MAN MONTGOMERY IS—THE INDIAN ELEMENT, ETC.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP BROOKS, BOLIVAR, MO., Oct. 27, 1861.

I closed my last letter to the TIMES at Fort's Station, a point 12 miles above this on the Overland Road, and 46 miles from Springfield. Night before last, Gen. STURGIS, attended by a wild-looking body of men, who, being mounted on horses, are, I suppose, entitled to the name of cavalry, came over to see Gen. FREMONT, having left his command at Osceola the night previous. Not having met him since his signal failure to relieve with 1,400 men MULLIGAN at Lexington, attacked by 3,500, I was immensely glad to see the old veteran, and hence readily accepted an invitation to take a seat in his carriage and cross over to visit his command. One word about FREMONT'S division before crossing the beautiful prairie which separated his command from that of Generals STURGIS and LANE.

Upon arriving at Fort's Station Friday night, Gen. FREMONT announced it as his intention to remain there two days and await the arrival of the balance of the divisions under POPE, HUNTER, MCKINSTRY, and the balance who were supposed to be close on our rear. Full in the belief of this, we unpacked everything, and made preparations to spend the two days as profitably as circumstances would admit. The next morning we turned over for the second nap, but scarcely had we done so ere Capt. HASKELL brought the information that the division was ordered to proceed. The beautiful gates of sleep instantly were slapped in our faces, shutting out summarily the magnificence beyond, and soon thereafter the whole division was in full march southward.

I paid a farewell visit to Mrs. GRAY—condoled with her as well as I could for her beggary—added divers philosophical reflections, such as, "what can't be cured must be endured," &c., in order to dry the tears which flowed plentiously adown not unlovely cheeks, and soon after was traveling swiftly over the smooth prairies in the luxurious vehicle of Gen. STURGIS. A journey of eight miles brought us to a little town named Hermanville, on the road leading from Osceola to the Overland Road. We drove up in front of a white house of medium respectability, when the noise of our carriage brought to the door a gentleman of middle-age, in his stocking feet, and wrapped in a gray military overcoat.

"Gen. LANE, Mr. Blank," said Gen. STURGIS, and in a moment thereafter I was shaking hands heartily with Gen. JIM LANE—than whom a more noted, more feared, more hated, more talked-of man does not exist in Missouri or any other State. In two minutes after the two Generals were in a hot discussion—STURGIS claiming that the true policy of the Government is to make itself felt as to its foes, conciliate the wavering and reward its friends—in general not to *steal* indiscriminately. In the main this was agreed to by Gen. LANE—but with a smooth sophistry he combated the other's arguments, while he seemingly agreed with him, and alluded, with a humorous twinkle in his eye and a pleasant laugh at the fun of the thing, to reminiscences of negroes stolen, houses burned, citizens robbed, and prisoners shot, after being compelled to dig their own graves. He asserted that he had forbidden, under penalty of death, stealing on the part of his troops.

"Yes, exactly, but didn't your men steal $8,000 from Mrs. VAUGHN at Osceola?" queried Gen. STURGIS; "and didn't they take even the clothes of old STRINGER'S grandchild?"

Gen. LANE'S eyes twinkled with fun as these interesting memories were called to his mind, and with a "I grant you my fellows have done some wrongs!" and a laugh of infinite gusto, he changed the subject and smilingly proceeded to discuss another part of the matter in question.

LANE is a man of some 50 years of age, of medium height, and at first sight rather unprepossessing. His figure is slight, his head wide at the top and narrowing down to the jaw, like an inverted pyramid; his brow wide and high; his eyes small, black and overhung by cliff-like eyebrows; his mouth sensual, and combined with a gleam of fun in his eyes, has an expression of great good humor and enjoyment that wins one irresistibly to the conclusion that he is the best fellow in the world. His hair is thin, slightly tinged with gray, and shoved away from his head in every direction, as if he had just come in from running bareheaded against a strong wind. In conversation he is ready, full of a rollicking sort of humor; and, in short, in his whole style of conversation, his looks, &c., reminded me of some Joe Bagstock Nero fiddling and laughing over the burning of some Missourian Rome.

After a short conversation I left him, armed with the following document:

"Col. MONTGOMERY: Receive Mr. ——, reporter of the New-York TIMES, kindly." LANE.

Proceeding a short distance below the town, I came upon LANE'S encampment, and after a little, succeeded in getting speech with a man in citizen's dress, with a black Kossuth hat, fastened up at one side with a red, white and blue rosette, as Col. MONTGOMERY. I presented my credentials, shook an emaciated hand, which he cordially extended, and then dropped down on a pile of tents to have a chat. It was a long time ere I could catch his eye; he constantly moved around so as to present only his profile, while I as persistently followed. At length some remark introduced the question of Slavery and the instant after a pair of cavernous dark eyes were turned full upon me as he waxed eloquent upon the emancipation of the negro and his hope of a millenium at hand, in which they would gain a political and social equality with the white man. He is a medium sized man, dark complexion, black whiskers and moustache, a tolerably full, white forehead, and an indescribable pair of black eyes, which now wander furtively to the ground, and the next moment are turned full upon you, their depths all ablaze with enthusiasm. He is very thin, coughs incessantly, and, as I believe, has but a short time left in which to arrange his earthly affairs.

Our conversation lasted until the gathering shadows reminded me that it was late, and then I left. He gave his views at length upon the war. I will give only one of his remarks.

"If our boys thought that this war had any other object than to give freedom to the slave, they would every one go home to-morrow."

He informed me that he was a clergyman of the Christian, and not of the Methodist, persuasion, as is frequently said of him; and then, with a shake of his cold, wasted hand, and with the fire of enthusiasm fast dying out in his melancholy eyes, I left him.

Proceeding a few hundred yards below LANE'S encampment, I came upon another of a different character. Huge fires blazed up, throwing great flashes of light upon the brown Autumn woods, and making a play-ground for fantastic shadows across the prairie and the woodland, around which lay in supreme indolence, or sat, comfortably inhaling the fragrant weed, a motley crowd of aborigines. I soon had the honor of taking by the hand a copper-colored gentleman, who, stretched upon his right side before the genial fire, was inhaling tobacco-smoke through the handle of his tomahawk, and who rejoiced in the expressive title of WA-NE-PAGH-KUGH. He replied to my "Good morning, Sir; glad and happy to make your acquaintance!" with a guttural "Ugh," and the Indian salutation "How." After addressing a few remarks to him, to which he listened with profound attention, I found that he did not know a word of English, and turned my attention to other braves. I next had the honor of an introduction to a gentleman in ministerial black, with a tall "plug hat," from which towered upwards a dozen peacock and goose feathers, who, I was informed, was JOHN CONNERS, head Chief of the Delawares. Mr. CONNERS indulged in a slight knowledge of English, and after the usual commonplaces, I left him and was presented to a little, good-looking young fellow in citizen's dress, who, I was informed, was JOHN JOHNNYCAKE, interpretor of the Delaware braves. JOHN JOHNNYCAKE, Esq., I found to be a young gentleman of great intelligence and modesty, and who spoke most excellently both English and French, and I suppose also the Delaware vernacular.

He informed me that WA-NE-PAGH-KUGH was warchief of the Delawares; that there were 54 of his tribe in the field; that they were armed with tomahawks, scalping-knives and rifles; that their principal business was scouting; and that almost all of the crowd had good horses, and had accompanied Gen. FREMONT once before, in some of his expeditions across the plains and over the mountains. Mr. JOHNNYCAKE (whose Indian name I did not learn) stated that a much larger force from his tribe would soon take the field, and also that delegations from various other Indian tribes in Kansas would soon unite their arms and lives with the Union cause.

I found all through Western Missouri a deadly terror entertained towards LANE and MONTGOMERY, and possibly for good reason. Day before yesterday, LANE sent back to Kannas 100 negroes, and this morning, as his train passed, I counted 102 more of these ebony chattels. Everywhere that he has been, he carried the torch and knife with him, and has left a track marked with charred ruins and blood. An old man told me his story,—told it with composure, while he said that they had taken his horses, mules, grain, his wife's dresses, and then fired the log shanty that afforded his gray hairs shelter from the pelting rain and the nipping frosts. He told all this in detail with a firm voice, but when he added: "They even stole the clothes of my little dead grandson," his lip trembled convulsively a moment, and then the hot tears gushed from his eyes and found ready channels down his time-furrowed cheeks.

At Osceola was a family named VAUGHN—a man and his wife—wealthy, young, educated, refined, respectable. VAUGHN took up arms for the South, received a commission as captain, but gave himself up to LANE and was released on parole. When LANE passed through Osceola, he burned the beautiful residence of VAUGHN to the ground, then followed the family to a log house in the country where they had fled, and there, upon the information of a slave, dug up $8,000, which they had buried, sacked the house, taking seven silk dresses and all the valuables belonging to Mrs. VAUGHN, and then left.

I learned of a dozen other similar cases—to give which would be mere repetition.

This morning, LANE, with his command, consisting of five guns and some 2,000 men, left Hermanville to go to Stockton, and Gen. STURGIS came here. To-morrow the latter leaves for Greenfield, and will probably advance South, upon a line west of Springfield.

I shall leave for Springfield to-morrow, to rejoin FREMONT. GALWAY.

IN CAMP WITH THE ADVANCE, NEAR }
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Nov. 1, 1861. }

MY DEAR ——: Occasionally we receive from the bearers of special dispatches to Headquarters copies of the New-York journals, and are always, on these occasions, intensely amused by the battles, dangers, exploits and perilous feats in which we are represented as taking part. The latest New-York papers that have reached us are dated the 23d of last month, and contain pretended news from this Department up to the 15th of October. It would not be polite to say that the correspondence of your New-York "sensationals" are wholly ignorant of matters here, and are, therefore, obliged to receive as Gospel truth whatever roseate military fictions facetious Staff or other interested officers may see fit to impose on their credulity. Suffice it only to say that we, who are the heroes of the alleged adventures, receive our first intelligence of the magnificent things we have been doing, whenever a stray copy of the TIMES, *Tribune* or *Herald*, of your City, is placed in our hands.

We enter, for instance, some half-deserted village, "neighborhood" or squalid town, infested by no other enemies than fleas, filth and vermin—but the achievement comes back to us in a fortnight or three weeks, headed "Capture of Skunk's Hollow," or "Recapture," as the case may be, in startling capitals; and there is a pæan of glorification to Major This or Lieut.-Col. Theother, who "was the first heroically to replant the splendid flag of our country over the municipal or village pig-pound!" Meantime, those who are on the spot hear no other discharges of firearms save those which announce the death of confiscated shoats or fat hogs, "contraband of war;" hear no other shrieks than those of chickens, turkeys and geese, *in articulo mortis*, and see nothing whatever of the enemy, "outnumbering the National force five to one," who is always announced (in the New-York papers) as having been "shelled out with great slaughter," just previous to "the recapture of Skunk's Hollow by the gallant fellows of Col. Szegedzerigstedy Sprakensledoitcher's command."

Speaking seriously, my dear ——, you cannot fancy any system of deception so open, profligate and shameless as that now being practiced on the inhabitants and authorities of the East by certain of the camp followers who are carried along in our train at Government expense, and who possibly think they are repaying the favors received by telling these absurd and baseless *canards*. South of the Osage we have had no fighting, nor are we likely to have any until next Spring, whatever may be said by interested parties, or their penmen, to the contrary. So far as we have any knowledge at all, PRICE is already, and has been for a couple of weeks, over the Arkansas boundary—partly awaiting events on the Potomac, and partly seeking to obtain secure Winter quarters and fresh supplies of clothing and ammunition for his men. These latter he is said to obtain from time to time *vià* Jefferson City, Tipton, Sedalia and the other National depôts which have been placed completely under the control of irresponsible and doubtful civilians holding the titular dignities of "Colonel," "Lieutenant-Colonel," "Major" and "Director-in-Chief of Transportation" through the courtesy and desire to oblige of Major-Gen. FREMONT.

But while it is quite possible that PRICE may still be on this side of the White River—the concurrent testimony of all loyal Missourians from that region, who state definitively that he is encamped around Fort Smith, Ark., to the contrary, notwithstanding—it is *absolutely certain* that he cannot mean to give us battle for many months; in all human probability, not before next Spring. You, who have known him well, need not be told that STERLING is no fool; and while he knows our condition a great deal better than it is known to the officer who should know it best; while he knows that our sick are accummulating to thousands, who are being sent back to St. Louis by the energies of Surgeon BARNES, an old officer of the United States Army, who had finally to be called in to retrieve the blunders of Dr. TELCAMP; while he knows that some of our divisions are only half clad, and have been obliged to leave their tents behind them at various places for want of transportation; that we are continually running short of supplies, and obliged to put the commands upon half or quarter rations, and that every mile we move further south increases the difficulties of communication with the chaotic depôts at Tipton, Jefferson City and Sedalia; that we are short of ammunition and arms to an extent that (not even to you) I would not dare mention; STERLING PRICE, I say, knowing these things, and that Winter deepens every day, and the frost becomes more biting, while the looped and windowed raggedness of our men offers less defence against the weather after each day of forced marching; taking all these things into account, and (as an essential feature of the calculation) that PRICE IS NOT A FOOL, do you think it at all probable, with your experience, so much larger than my own, that he will be so gracious as to offer us the favor of battle with the *eight or nine thousand men* who were under arms in his command at last accounts, pitted against the twenty or twenty-three thousand available fighting men who are to-day comprised in what is known as "Gen. FREMONT'S advance?"

Even as to the "advance" itself, you would be like to split with laughter if I only dared reveal to you a tithe of its extraordinary features. Nothing like it has ever before been heard of "in these parts," and we might fancy that it had been literally copied (in its "plan of battle") from some old plan of a campaign in one of the petty German Principalities, where au army could not march five miles in any direction without meeting the enemy—the only difference (constituting the blunder here) being that our "towns" in Southwestern Missouri are fifty miles apart, in place of two or three miles; and that they are so small and poor as hardly to be able to subsist their own wretched inhabitants, much less a sudden influx of from four to seven thousand such wasteful and prodigal creatures as our volunteer soldiery. Between our advance and reserve, between our wings and the centre, there are spaces literally appalling to men who know the country—know its total want of any cross-roads, available for military purposes, and the utter insufficiency of its entire produce, even if confiscated *en masse*, thus leaving the loyal inhabitants to starve for the Winter to support our troops even for such a brief [illegible] are likely to make here.

But these are the points not to be specified, lest my letter should fall into the wrong hands; and these are the features of our "glorious campaign," which would be irresistibly ludicrous and side-splitting, were it not for the sad commentary of the blue noses and frozen fingers of our men, as they try to stretch their stiffened and rheumatic bodies into upright positions on the sounding of reveille, and the long trains of ambulances with the sick and dying, who are daily sent back towards the line of the Pacific Railroad for transportation to the Hospitals of St. Louis, where *food*, at least, if not proper medical attendance, can be had. I say "food," because it is a fact that more than three hundred sick men of ASBOTH'S and SIGEL'S Divisions were left behind at Warsaw, so ill-provided for that for more than two whole days the Post-Surgeon had no fit or unfit food or sustenance of any kind to give them. MCKINSTRY'S Division since then has passed through the town and dropped two hundred sick men there before crossing the Osage. Why it should have crossed in such a hurry, does not immediately appear, as it was halted nine miles on the other side of the Osage for want of provisions, and has had to go into camp there until the return of a train sent off to its depôts on the railroad. But, then, Lord bless your innocent heart! don't it sound well in the New-York "Sensationals," to read that "MCKINSTRY crossed the Osage such a day, and is making forced marches to join the Main Advance, FREMONT expecting to have a decisive struggle with STERLING PRICE before three days?"

I saw Capt. —— last Tuesday, who came on here to tell us that Gen. POPE, also, was halted by causes somewhat similar to those which had halted MCKINSTRY, only a little worse. He swears that there is not an overcoat in POPE'S command, and that the single blanket doled out to each man "only helps to increase the cold by allowing the draft to come through its *openwork*, in place of blowing fairly on the body." He says he started from St. Louis with six pairs of blankets and two railway shawls, but is now reduced to two blankets and a buffalo hide—the rest of his "fixings" having been surrendered to the sick, whom he represents as half perishing for want of proper medical stores. HUNTER'S Division, likewise, we have not heard from lately, though it should have reported two days ago in its assigned position. They say that it, too, has come to grief for want of supplies, and had to send all its teams, wagons and ambulances, together with all the country teams it could hire or buy, back to Sedalia or Syracuse for hard biscuit, flour, bacon, and the necessary small stores. It crossed the Osage more than a week ago, and was 35 miles south by west of Warsaw when last heard from.

All is well here in ASBOTH'S Division, though we who do not hail from the Fatherland are rather given back seats in the Teutonic congregation of "the brave made perfect." ASBOTH himself, however, has common sense, honesty of purpose, and courage, and does not appear to share the prejudice against regularly educated officers entertained in some quarters. Odd, it would be, if he should, having received, I am led to believe, a first-class *European* military education himself. But that italicised word, "European," gives the key to all his difficulties here—he being the real campaign planner, and yet, unhappily, knowing nothing of our country's geographical, political or social character. He would make an excellent Brigadier-General, but is not fit to have the supreme control of this Department. * * *

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

OUR CAMP CALVERT CORRESPONDENCE.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD OF WILD CAT—THE ARMY IN THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS—HOW IT IS HAMPERED—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

CAMP CALVERT, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

After the plucky little fight at

fatally in the Eleventh Ward, New-York, was run over and killed. On Saturday the boiler of a coffee and spice manufactory exploded with terrific force, severely wounding four persons, two of whom have since died from their injuries. On Sunday morning there was a collision and an explosion on the Illinois Central Railroad, by which two persons, an engineer and fireman, were instantaneously killed. On Monday a dragoon was thrown from his horse and so severely injured that his life is despaired of. Yesterday, Tuesday, a countryman was thrown from his wagon, which was heavily loaded, and the wheels passed over his leg, between his knee and thigh, and crushed it to such an extent that amputation was deemed necessary. He died soon after the operation was performed.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The promise of the early part of the season has been realized, and we have had the most satisfactory business Fall in Chicago in six years. There have been two drawbacks to contend with, in low prices for our great staples, and exorbitant charges for carrying them to market. But, notwithstanding these, an unprecedented large amount of the produce of our prairies has gone forward, and this has given a corresponding impetus to other branches of trade. The activity, heretofore reported, still continues. There is no abatement noticeable yet, and we look forward to a more than usually profitable Winter trade. I noticed, yesterday, in not a very protracted walk, sixty-three substantial brick buildings going up—a large proportion of them for business purposes.

FINANCIAL.

Financial matters continue in a very healthy condition. Exchange on New-York remains about as at last quotations—¼@⅜ discount for currency. Gold is selling at ¼ premium for same. Bills of the banks of nearly all the Eastern States enter into our circulation. The bulk of the currency afloat, however, consists of the issues of the Iowa, Indiana and Ohio State Banks. Canadian money is quite plenty—especially Bank of Montreal, which has an agency here. Demand Treasury Notes are finding their way among the people, and are much in favor. Our bankers, however, send them to New-York for redemption as soon as they can lay their hands upon them. About $200,000 of the patriotic loan has been taken in this city.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Navigation is rapidly drawing to a close. The receipts continue quite large. The following figures show last week's operations: Receipts, (last 24 hours,) Flour, 6,557 bbls.; Wheat, 96,716 bushels; Corn, 85,234 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,430 bbls.; Wheat, 161,120 bushels; Corn, 298,115 bushels. For the past week—Receipts—Flour, 42,902 bbls.; Wheat, 355,660 bushels; Corn, 599,180 bushels; Oats, 30,380 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 52,128 bbls.; Wheat, 606,431 bushels; Corn, 621,830 bushels; Oats, 6,828 bushels. For the season:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	1,259,630	511,808	584,432
Wheat, bush	16,143,106	12,575,336	7,284,551
Corn, bush	24,874,163	15,084,655	4,446,275
Oats, bush	1,245,058	1,490,134	1,218,847
Rye, bush	382,841	271,517	209,070
Barley, bush	471,169	483,498	511,543

In store, Nov. 8—Flour, 10,600 bbls.; Wheat, 1,280,-260 bushels; Corn, 1,400,576 bushels. Total receipts to Nov. 5—Flour being reduced to Wheat, 50,414,479 bushels. Last year, 32,464,180 bushels.

A Card from Mr. Williams.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your issue of this morning, headed "Arrest for Libel of a Candidate," says: "The presman. Mr. JOHN P. WILLIAMS, was required to find security as a witness."

In justice to myself, allow me to say that I did not print the edition of the paper referred to, and your article is the first notice I have had to find security for doing so. I was notified by Mr. CHARLICK in person that there was a libelous article in the paper, and pressed to print it, when the forms, and paper already wet, were taken from my press-rooms; and in the same issue of the *Union* I was charged with having been bribed by Mr. CHARLICK to refuse to print it. Mr. CHARLICK offered no bribe, and, had he done so, he could not have offered enough to bribe me.

By giving the above a place in your paper, you will correct an error, and oblige, yours respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMS.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER AT FISHKILL LANDING.—The Coroner's jury is now in session investigating the cause of the death of P. A. EMBURY, who was stabbed last night at Fishkill Landing. At the session yesterday morning nothing of interest was elicited. At a previous sitting, held at 10 o'clock this morning, the jury examined several witnesses, but gained no information of importance. Since then, however, the Coroner, whose efforts have been most assiduous, has discovered some intelligence which may eventually throw a light over the perpetration of this crime. It seems that there has existed an enmity between a son of Mr. VAN BUREN, of Fishkill Landing, and the man now under suspicion. Mr. VAN BUREN came up in the 5 o'clock train and left immediately for home. He had on at the time a hat resembling that of the deceased, and was very much such a form as he. It is surmised that this man, who has been heard to utter threats against VAN BUREN, mistook EMBURY, in the dark, for him, and struck the fatal blow, believing it to be VAN BUREN.

This man has also had a difficulty with Mr. A. R. MCKAY, the ticket agent at the Fishkill Dépôt, and it was his life, and not VAN BUREN'S or EMBURY'S, that was attempted. This man (we do not give his name for obvious reasons) was lately drummed out from the Tenth Legion. Since then he has been leading a vagabond's life about town, and was seen—this being the chief ground of evidence against him—going up through Meyer's Hotel, and out at the back door, just after the up-train had reached the dépôt—*Poughkeepsie Eagle, Nov. 5.*

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLAVER ERIE.

Verdict of Guilty Against Gordon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The United States vs. *Nathaniel Gordon.*—The Government gave further testimony in this case to show Gordon's control over the *Erie* after the negroes were taken on board, examining two others of the crew, who corroborated the testimony given by the sailor Martin.

Francisco Sallegori was also called and examined through an interpreter. He testified that he was born in Spain, that he first came on board the *Erie* when they were shipping the negroes in the Congo River; came as a passenger; came to the Congo from St. Paul de Loando; stopped at the house of the agent, and the next morning went on board; I was to pay $100 for my passage to Havana; I knew one Spaniard on the *Erie*; he was put ashore at St. Paul de Loando; don't know where he is now or in what capacity he came on board; don't know that any of the Spaniards acted as officers; I went forward with the seamen; recognized Gordon and Warren and Hall; the negroes were nearly all shipped when I went on board; Capt. Gordon was walking on the poop with two or three of the agents; I don't understand English, and can't tell you whether he was giving orders; I noticed Warren ordering the work; I helped get some of the last negroes on board; there were about fourteen or fifteen Spaniards and Portuguese on board when the vessel sailed from the Congo; think there were five or six aft with the officers; did not notice any one acting as an officer except Gordon, Warren and Hall; I was one of the crew of the *Bonita*; went on board that vessel as a passenger, in the Congo River.

Cross-examined—I went on board the *Bonita* the same evening she was to sail; that was about two months after I went on the *Erie*; the *Bonita* was loaded with negroes; as there are no mercantile vessels on that coast, and as I was sick, I had to take the first vessel, lest I should die on the shore; I went to St. Paul with a Portuguese vessel sent by the *Mohicans*; took sick and went to hospital and was left there; as there was no vessel there, I went to the Congo River; it is four days' distance; there is a trade from Loando to Spain and Cuba and this country, but there were no vessels there; staid in the Congo about a month and a half before I shipped on the *Bonita*; Antonio and Genrie shipped on the *Bonita* with me; they were both on the *Erie* as passengers; the *Bonita* had over 700 negroes on board.

It was admitted that the witness is under indictment for being connected with the *Bonita*.

Witness said he was first kept in Eldridge-street; was afterwards put in the Tombs; am now in the House of Detention, in Mulberry-street; have not been promised that I should not be prosecuted under that indictment if I would testify in this case; was removed to the House of Detention about 52 days ago, because I was a passenger on board the *Bonita*.

The District Attorney said that the witness showed him a written receipt for his passage money.

Witness testified that ne engaged his passage on the *Erie* two or three days before she sailed; did not know at that time that negroes were to be shipped by that vessel; did not pay the passage money because he had no means; the sailor I knew engaged to pay it for me; had no interest in the negroes on the *Erie* or *Bonita*; did not pay any passage on the *Bonita*, and have not any receipt for it.

Mr. Joachimssen opened the case for the defence, and called as a witness,

Ralph Post, who testified that he owned three-fourths of the *Erie*, Freeman B. Lewis and S. A. Knudson owning the rest; that when the *Erie* last sailed from Havana he was not an owner, to the best of his knowledge, but he believed she had been sold; he received the remittance to pay for her in the last of March, 1860; she was sold for $13,000, and the balance, after paying a bottomry bond on her, was remitted to him, and he settled with Lewis and Knudson for their shares.

On cross-examination, he said he did not know to whom she was sold; the money came through a man named Hamill, in Havana; Gordon had nothing to do with her while he owned her.

José Morales Faiao testified that he was a Portuguese, and had been several times at the Congo, and knew the location of Shark's Point, where these negroes were taken on board; that there is no tide above Shark's Point, except when it rains, and then it overflows.

William Warren, the mate of the *Eria*, was called and said: I think in December, 1859, that I shipped in London on board the *Eria*, bound to Havana; I made the passage, and stayed on board of her in Havana; Capt. Gordon took charge of her there; we took on board a cargo, shipped a crew, and cleared for the Coast of Africa; she arrived in the Congo, discharged her cargo, and the ship was transferred to another captain, who had gone out from Havana as a passenger on board; Capt. Gordon was captain on the passage out, but the Spanish captain, whose name was Hill, had about as much to say as Gordon; had discharged about two-thirds of the cargo when the transfer was made; I was to stay on board as mate till the cargo was out, and then I had nothing more to do; the Spanish captain had full charge while we lay in the river; Capt. Gordon and Hill, and Mr. Hall and two or three others were present when the transfer was made; it was in the morning; immediately afterwards the Spanish Captain called the crew aft and told them that he was Captain of the vessel, and that Gordon and myself had nothing more to do with it; a crew came on board and three or four others who were to live in the cabin; one of them was named Manuel: Capt. Hill died about a week before the vessel sailed, and Manuel took his place; the negroes were brought on board in boats and launches belonging to all the factories; the crew had nothing to do with bringing them on board; none of the negroes were tied; I did not see Gordon do anything about disposing of these negroes; I did not help; Capt. Gordon told the crew that a letter left by Capt. Hill authorized him to offer the crew $1 each for every negro delivered in Cuba; I did not show Lieut. Todd about feeding the slaves; he came to me and asked me what he should do with the negroes to keep them quiet; I told him he ought to give them something to eat and drink, as they had had nothing since the evening before; they wanted some water; I told him to pass it down; he began to do it, and they spilled it as fast as it was passed down, and he said that would not do; I told him he had better let some of them come on deck; he said he durst not, and I told him I had nothing more to say; finally he came and asked if I thought it was safe; I told him I thought it was perfectly, and he put the steps down to the lower deck, and they began to rush up; he said he durst not let these men come up, and he must keep them down; I said he could let the women and children come up, and he did so; he said what shall I do with all these people? I said let them down, and you will have room to work the ship; "How?" said he; "Why," said I, "let one down, and the rest will follow;" that was all the showing I did; I never was on a vessel with negroes before, but that was the idea I conceived myself; Capt. Manuel used to come on board every day, but he gave no directions till after the vessel went down the river; after the pilot left her he gave the course to the man at the wheel.

Hall, the second mate, was also examined, and testified nearly like Warren.

The testimony was closed. Judge Dean summed up for the defence, and District Attorney Smith for the prosecution.

Judge NELSON charged the jury upon the laws, and they retired about seven o'clock, and after an absence of about twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of Guilty. The charge of the Judge could not be prepared for this morning's paper, but from its interest we shall give it in full to-morrow.

PRIZE DECISION.

Practice—Rights of Neutral—Carrying Dispatches.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States and others, Captors, vs. *The Schooner Tropic Wind and her cargo, &c.*—This vessel, her equipment and lading, were seized in Hampton Roads, near Fortress Monroe, on the 25th of July last, by order of Major-Gen. Butler, of the U. S. Army, commanding at Fortress Monroe. The vessel was sent to this port upon that seizure, and was libeled here Aug. 5, as prize in this suit.

The British Consul resident at this port intervened, and filed a claim and answer on Aug. 27 in his official character, "for the interests of the owners of the whole cargo of said schooner as the property of British subjects;" and on Oct. 8, James T. Farrington and Theodore Farrington filed their claim and answer and exceptions, as owners of the vessel, to the libel. The test oath appended thereto supported the allegation of the pleadings, that they were British subjects, and owners of the vessel and carriers of the cargo, which was the property of British subjects. These facts were not controverted on the trial by the United States Attorney.

The pleading took direct issue upon the allegations of the libel that cause of capture of the vessel or cargo as prize of war, existed in the facts or law of the case, and also averred that the vessel had been improperly ordered to this port for trial. That branch of the case was also made the foundation of special motions to the Court to discharge the vessel and cargo, because of irregularities in the seizure; in her not being transmitted to the District of Columbia for prosecution, and in other acts of omission or negligence on the part of the captors in relation to the papers found on board of her when seized, and other proceedings consequent thereupon. These collateral subjects were on the hearing blended with the main case, and all discussed together. The decision of the Court upon the merits of the case will render it unnecessary to notice more particularly these subordinate points.

BETTS, J.—In my opinion the arrest of the property seized was legal, and the suit was regularly instituted. It was of no consequence to the right of action that the capture should be made by a marine force or officers of the revenue service, or other authority particularly charged with the enforcement of prize law at sea.

The case of the *Amiable Isabella*, captured at sea under Spanish colors by an American privateer commissioned to capture English vessels, or to recapture American vessels which had been seized by British cruisers, heard on appeal in the Supreme Court in February, 1821, presented the question directly whether in a prize suit, the action could be maintained without proof that the captors had lawful authority to make the capture in question. The point was carefully argued by distinguished counsel, (6 Wheat, 1, 65.) The opinion of the Court, delivered by Judge STORY, disposed of the principle and settled the practice. The Court say "a preliminary question was raised whether the libel should be dismissed because the capture was made without public authority, and by a non-commissioned vessel. Whether this be so or not, is not material to inquire. That is a question between the Government and the captors, with which the claimants have nothing to do. If the captors made the capture without legal commission, and it is decreed good prize, the condemnation must be to the Government itself. But in any way, the question is a matter of subsequent inquiry after the principal question of prize is disposed of, and the Government may, if it chooses, contest the right of the captors before distribution is decreed. The claimants have no just interest in that question, and cannot be permitted to moot it before the Court." (Ibid, 66.)

This doctrine disposes as well of the particular exception included in the answer of the owner claimant, as of the special motions made to avoid the proceedings, because of alleged irregularities and want of authority in army officers to arrest the vessel, or in sending her into this District for trial, without transmitting with her the papers found on board. All these questions cease to be personal with the seizing General, and affect the United States only, as vested with the whole interest in suit upon the capture, as a droit of Admiralty to their exclusive use.

The relief, to claimants of property seized and brought into port as prize, when any unwarrantable delay is made by the captors in bringing it to adjudication is provided for in Rule No. 23, of the standing Prize Rules. (1 Wheaton, R. 500.) This established course of proceeding supplants the use of special motions resting on *ex parte* affidavits as in Courts of law and equity, and puts the claimant to the employment of precise allegations by libel, enforced by process of monition. Accordingly, the special motions addressed to the Court in this behalf must be disregarded.

The merits in this suit rest upon the issue whether the vessel and cargo had been fraudulently employed by the master prior to her capture, in sending dispatches to, or in other unlawful communication with the enemy. The vessel and cargo are British property. On the 19th of April she came into the port of Richmond from Nassau, N. P., and had there laden on board a cargo of tobacco, bound for Halifax, Nova-Scotia, and sailed with such cargo from Richmond for her port of destination on the 14th of May last, with a crew of twelve men, including a mate. She was captured by a vessel of war of the United States, in Hampton Roads, for an alleged violation of the blockade then existing, by wrongfully coming out of the port of Richmond, and was sent to Washington and there libelled, tried and convicted for the offence before the U. S. District Court, in June term last. The sentence was remitted by the Government, and on the 21st of June last the vessel and cargo were delivered up to the master on such remission, by order of the Court which had condemned her on the 23d or 24th. She proceeded, under the charge of the master and four colored men shipped at Washington, on her voyage thence for Halifax. It seems that none of the ship's company on board at the time she sailed from Richmond remained with her on her release at Washington, except the master.

On coming down the Potomac River on the 24th, the schooner was brought to by the United States ship-of-war *Pawnee* before she reached Aquia Creek, and a notice was indorsed upon the certificate of release granted her by the Court "not to enter any port in Virginia or south of it, nor to sail at night in the Potomac River." Of course the prohibition could not be observed literally, because the vessel must necessarily continue within a port of Virginia during the period of her transit to sea. She was authorized to pursue that track by force of her discharge from arrest, and the right could not be taken away by any subsequent restriction or construction of the discharge at the arbitrary discretion of a naval officer. The palpable meaning of the warning must have been that she should afterwards avoid seeking any port in Virginia for the purpose of commercial intercourse with it, she being entitled to an undisturbed passage through and out of the waters of the State. Nor is there any legal force in the other qualification attempted to be imposed on the freedom of the vessel, "not to sail in the night on the Potomac," because there is no public or municipal law which inhibits the vessel of a neutral power, lawfully navigating that arm of the sea, from continuing on her voyage at discretion. Had the evidence shown a violation by the vessel of this prohibition, neither she nor her owners would have incurred any forfeiture thereby, or liability to arrest or detention. But as she came off short-handed, with only three colored seamen and no mate, the daily entries in the log showing that the vessel anchored each night on her passage down the river, would be as satisfactory evidence of the true manner of her being sailed, as the rough recollection of the sailors, and when no probable motive for misrepresentation is established, the log would prevail as of more reliable probability of accuracy as to those facts.

The main accusation upon which the capture was founded, and that relied upon by the prosecution for the condemnation of the vessel, is that she in fraud of her privilege as a neutral communicated with the enemy, furnishing dispatches and other unlawful aid and comfort in furtherance of the hostilities carrying on against the United States.

Sir Wm. Scott declares that the fraudulent carrying of dispatches of the enemy by a neutral is a criminal act, which will lead to the condemnation of the neutral vessel. (The *Atalanta*, 6 Rob. R., 458-9.) In the extended statements in that case of the principle on which the offence is founded, and the penalty of confiscation of the vessel as the guilty instrument imposed, he carefully forbears pronouncing what might be the consequences of a *simple* transmission of dispatches (ibid, p. 454,) i. e., it is presumable, where no other purpose is fastened upon the agent than his being the bearer or forwarder of written communications to or from an enemy without regard to their contents or the promotion of injurious objects thereby.

Mr. Wheat, in his adoption of the doctrine laid down in the case of the *Atalanta*, seems to limit its force to acts fraudulent and hostile in their nature. (Wheat on Captures, ch. 8 and 10.) Sir Wm. Scott interprets "dispatches," treated of in the decisions, as warlike or contraband communications, "official communications of official persons on the public affairs of the Government." (The *Caroline*, 6 Rob. R., 465.) The cases to which he refers, and from which that definition was deduced, were essentially of that character, and moreover generally contained some marked element of fraud, culpable concealment or duplicity, or evasive subterfuge. (*Ib.*, 461 and note a.) The case of the *Rapid* (Edw. R., p. 225) indicates clearly that the Courts only regard as criminal in a neutral vessel the carrying of letters or dispatches of a public nature from or to a belligerent port. The like tone of sentiment prevails in later cases with the same eminent Judge, and he manifests a strong disposition to exonerate a vessel from responsibility for transporting private letters between individuals, and to presume they were of an innocent kind in the absence of all proof to the contrary. (The *Acteon*, 2 Dods, 53, 54.)

In the present case the libelants give no further proof respecting the transmission of dispatches on board the *Tropic Wind* to persons in Virginia than that a small box was put ashore by the master containing a few sea shells, some newspapers, and a letter addressed to his wife, who resided in Richmond. Upon that proof the Court would not presume that the box was of a contraband nature or conduced to compromise the neutral character of the vessel.

The stopping of the vessel at the mouth of the Rappahannock, anchoring there, or communicating with the shore by means of her boat, were none of them acts in culpable violation of her obligation of neutrality toward the United States. She was still navigating within the limits of our ports, and not proceeding inwards from the high seas toward a blockaded port. In her position there is no inhibition to her holding personal intercourse with the enemy for innocent purposes and objects. She might obtain necessary seastores, material supplies, and those other aids in her equipment, indispensable to making the lawful voyage she was pursuing, in which a sufficient complement of men to complete her voyage would be included. She was released at Washington free to prosecute her voyage, but destitute of an adequate crew, having been carried to that port with twelve hands and departing with four only, including a cook.

The proofs do not show that she did more than to make appropriate inquiries and exertions to obtain those supplies, and accordingly nothing is fastened upon her which constitutes a breach of her duty toward the United States as a neutral and friendly vessel within their waters.

The evidence of the colored informers, upon whose charge the vessel was seized, gave colorable grounds of suspicion that she harbored the intention to go up the Rappahannock to Fredericksburgh, and there make sale of the colored men, or commit other acts in intercourse with the enemy prejudicial to the rights of the Government and in violation of her obligations as a neutral. The whole evidence, when disclosed, dissipates that suspicion, and a decree must be entered dismissing this suit and ordering restitution of the vessel and cargo by the claimants, without costs or damages against the captors.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

Decision in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

COLLISION—LOOKOUT—DAMAGES.

Simon Banks vs. *The Steamboat Metropolis.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel is filed in this case to recover damages against the *Metropolis* for a collision with the sloop *Golden Rule*, on the night of the 12th August, 1858, on Long Island Sound, some five or six miles off Fulkland's Island, and nearly midway between that and Long Island shore. The sloop was laden with corn and feed, and bound for Providence, R. I. The *Metropolis* was on her usual trip from Fall River to the City of New-York. The night was not very dark, the wind light, east-southeast or southeast, the sloop going but one or two miles an hour, close hauled; she saw the lights of the steamer several miles off, and, when within some two or three miles, coming on a course apparently towards her, a bright light was hoisted by a hand standing on the deck; and afterwards, the steamer still continuing her course, he stood upon top of the cabin, holding the light as high as he could with his arm.

The pilot of the *Metropolis* admits he saw a light of a vessel some two or three miles off on his port bow, but that it soon disappeared, and he did not again see it till the moment of the collision. No change was made in the course or speed of the vessel, which was sixteen miles an hour, after discerning the light, nor, for aught that appears, was there any attention paid to it. The lookout admits he saw no light, nor did he report any till just as the collision happened. The better opinion, upon the proofs, is that, with a competent and vigilant lookout on the steamer, the sloop might have been seen even without a light, as the night was not very dark; but, with the light exhibited on the sloop, of which we cannot doubt, as all on board testify to it, there is no excuse for not having seen her in time to have avoided the disaster.

We consider the case a very plain one of fault on the part of the steamer.

As to the damages, we agree with the Court below that the libelant was entitled to recover on the basis of a total loss. The injury to the vessel and cargo was so great—and both submerged near the middle of the Sound, which, at the place of collision, was some sixteen miles wide—he was not under obligation to encounter the expense and hazard of attempting their rescue or to save anything from the wreck. If the attempt had resulted in the increase of his loss, which it probably would, the respondents would not have been liable for it.

Decree affirmed.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen, Gray and Owen; for appellants, Mr. Cutting.

Sailing Vessels on Shores—Usage of this Port as to the Rights of Managing Agents in such Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

R. L. Russell vs. *Zeb. Mayhew, et al.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff as assignee of Wm. Russell and Maunel Trujillo, to recover commissions for procuring freight for the schooner *Augusta Mayhew*, of which the defendants were the owners.

The plaintiff offered evidence to show that in August, 1859, the vessel was put up for a voyage to Havana, and that she lay here nearly a month, procuring but little freight; also, that she was advertised by the firm of Simpson & Mayhew, of which firm the defendant, Zeb. Mayhew, was a member, and that during that time Simpson & Mayhew had repeatedly applied to Russell & Turjillo to procure freight for the vessel, offering them five per cent. commission for so doing; that Russell and Turjillo refused the offer, as they were chartering vessels themselves, and made more profit in that way; that about the 20th of September they met Thorp, the Captain of the vessel on the steps of Simpson & Mayhews office, and on his renewed application to them to procure freight for the vessel, they offered to do it for ten per cent. commission; that the Captain said he would let them know, and went up stairs, and in a short time came around to their office, and told them it was all right, go on and advertise the vessel at such rates, which they accordingly did, and the vessel was filled in about eight days. That a bill for the ten per cent. commission was handed to the Captain, who signed it, and told them to take it to Simpson & Mayhew and it would be paid. The Captain was sailing on shares at the time.

The defendants refused to pay the commissions, alleging that the usual commission for procuring freight was only two and a half per cent., and that the master had no authority to make an agreement at greater rates, and they gave evidence to show that the custom of the port of New-York, where a part owner of the vessel was her managing agent, the master had no right to go to any other person to get freight; and that Simpson & Mayhew were such managing agents of the *Augusta Mayhew*, the bark in question. This custom was controverted by the plaintiff, who offered evidence to show that no such custom prevailed.

The Court charged the jury that the master had no authority by virtue of his office of master, merely, to make such an agreement binding on his owners in the home port, and that if the jury were satisfied on the evidence that the custom claimed by the defendants existed, the master had no authority to make the agreement in suit, although he sailed the vessel on shares; but if they found that no such custom was proved, the master would have authority by virtue of his sailing the vessel on shares, and being half interested in the freights, to make the agreement.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $120 87, the full amount of the commissions claimed.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for plaintiffs; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Erastus B. Roberts, 30 years, native of Utica, N. Y., late clerk in the Overland Mail Company, was tried for embezzling $4,000 from his employers, in November of last year. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was remanded for sentence. The case occupied nearly the whole day, and at its close the Court adjourned till Monday next, at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills admitted.—The wills of the following parties were admitted to probate: S. F. Griffin, Cornelius W. McLaughlin, Fredolin Meyer, Philip E. Thomas, and Beer Levy Kunreuther.

The will of Kunreuther, after the disposal of his estate, leaves to the son-in-law of the testator a Hebrew Bible, published at Vienna in 1818.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

N. E. Car Spring Co. vs. *Smith*; *Howard* vs. *O'Donnell*; *N. E. Car Spring Co.* vs. *Walker et al.*; *Dunbar* vs. *Carlton et al.*; *Bliss et al.* vs. *Hoyt et al.*; *Griffin* vs. *Wright*; *Griffin* vs. *Gardner et al.*; *Muller* vs. *Haller*; *Brady* vs. *Bowen et al.*; *Russ, Jr.*, vs. *Malone*; *Claflin et al.* vs. *Sawyer*; *American Bank Note Co.* vs. *Wm. Williams' Bank*; *Park Bank* vs. *Tilton et al.*; *Meade et al.* vs. *Rogers et al.*; *Werzil et al.* vs. *Mosmer, &c.*; *Cornell* vs. *Stephens et al.*; *Kearney* vs. *Sutton et al.*; *Smith et al.* vs. *Broadway Bank*; *Watson et al.* vs. *Bowen et al.*; *Fisher et al.* vs. *Eno et al.*; *Bailey et al* vs. *Same*; *Wilton et al.* vs. *Wright et al.*; *Faulds* vs. *Keeler et al.*; *Weaver* vs. *Kohn et al.*; *Spaulding* vs. *Wright et al.*; *Salsbury* vs. *Greene et al.*; *Brett et al.* vs. *Taylor et al.*—Motions granted.

White et al. vs. *Merritt*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Johnson et al., vs. *Holmes et al.*—Motion for judgment granted, with costs.

Davison vs. *Allen, et al.*—Motion granted for third Friday in November.

Butterfield et al., vs. *Hyman.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Reynolds vs. *Tyler.*—Motion dismissed.

Ried et al., vs. *Francis et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Baker vs. *Thomas.*—Motion denied.

Dittman vs. *Gorson.*—Motion for commission granted.

Jenny vs. *McCarthy.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Durand vs. *Sweeny.*—Motion denied with $10 costs; defendants may renew on payment of $10 costs.

Bank State of Indiana et al. vs. *Colgate.*—Motion granted with stay, and reference ordered to John T. Hoffman, Esq.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 8.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	94	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94½	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	43½	
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	76¾	
1,600	Erie R. 5th M. B.	75	
8,000	Hud. R. S. F. B.	97	
12,500	Mich. So. S.F. B.	78	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	88½	
1,600	Ch. & N. W. S.F. B	81	
6,000	D. L. W. R. 2d m.	98¾	
1,000	G. & Ch. 1st M.	98¾	
11,000	Cl. & T. S. F. B.	76¾	
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st mt. b	72	
25	Bk. of Commerce	83	
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	87	
50	Cumb'd Co. Pref'd	5	
75	Pacific M. St. Co.	99	
70	do	98¾	
2150	N. Y. Cent. R.	79	
100	do	b30	79
70	Erie Railway		32½
150	do		32¾
50	Erie Railway Pref.		58
25	Harlem R. Pref.		32¾
50	do		33
500	Hudson River R.		40
100	do	s19	40
200	do	b10	40½
1,000	do	b30	40¾
200	Reading R.	b30	35¾
100	Mich. Central R.		50¾
50	do		50¾
70	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		19
48	M. S. & N. I. Gt. S.		39¼
12	Panama Railroad		113½
25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		63
100	do		62¾
100	Gal. & Ch. Railroad		70
50	do	b30	70
900	Cleve. & Toledo R.		36¾
300	do	s10	36¾
400	do		36¾
200	do	s30	36¾
100	do	b30	36¾
5	Chic. & Rock I. R.		52¾
500	do		53¼
350	do	b30	53¼
100	Ch., B. & Q. R.	s30	65
25	Mil. & P. du C. P'd		58
75	do		58½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	43¾	
2,000	Virginia St. 6s, c	49	
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '79	81¾	
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '89	90¾	
500	Ill. Cen. R Bds	88½	
10	Bank of Commerce	82¾	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	98¾	
200	N. Y. Central R.	79	
50	Erie Railway	b30	33
188	Erie Railway Pref.		58
50	do		58¾
160	Hud. Riv. R.		40
100	do	b30	40¾
50	Mich. S. 7 p c. firsts		80
75	do		80½
100	do		80
50	do		80
50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		30½
50	Clev. & Toledo R.		36¾
100	do		36¾
50	Chi. & Rock I. R.		53¾
50	do	s25	53
200	do	s10	53
50	M. & P. Du Ch. 2d Pref.		58½
200	Chic., B. & Qu. R.		65½

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.—P. M.

The Stock Market was generally firm through the dealings of to-day, with a freer demand for the New-York and Western Railways than for two or three days past. There was not much done in the National Stocks, but the bidding was firm. In State Stocks there was an advance of ⅜@½ ℔ cent., on Missouris, and about $40,000 sold after the Second Board at 43¾ ℔ cent., against 43½@43¾ at the close yesterday. Virginias were also dearer, selling at 49 ℔ cent. cash. Among the Railways, Erie Preference shares were in demand, and 58¾ ℔ cent. was bid at the close. Camden shares went up to 33 ℔ cent. Another large business was done in Michigan Central at stiff rates. Hudson River in steady request at about 40 ℔ cent. Of New-York Central the sales of the day are over 3,500 shares, and nearly all at 79 ℔ cent. The shares of Cleveland and Toledo buoyant at 36¾@⅞ early in the day, and at 36¾@⅞ at the Second Board. Galena, Illinois Central and Rock Island were all firm in the bidding, and but few parcels offered. Michigan Southern steady in price, but without material movement.

Late in the afternoon the market left off steady; New-York Central, 78⅞@79; Erie, 32¾@33; Toledo, 36⅝@¾; Erie Preferred, 58¼@½; Michigan Central, 50⅞@⅞; Missouri Sixes, 43¾@44; Galena, 70½; Burlington and Quincy, 65½@⅝, and Rock Island, 53½@¾ ℔ cent. Illinois Central sold at 62¾, seller 10 days.

The Bank Shares were lower to-day on Commerce, Broadway and Park. No change in other descriptions:

New-York	88	Metropolitan	88
City	104	Nassau	81
Phœnix	89	Shoe and Leather	85
North River	70	Corn Exchange	85
Butchers & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	65
Commerce	90	Commonwealth	75
Broadway	115	New-York County	81
American Exchange	82½	Importers' & Traders'	90
Chatham	90	Park	90

The Railway Mortgages were up on Erie fifths, Erie firsts and Hudson thirds. Michigan Central Sinking Funds and Northern Indiana firsts were lower than yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	90	Mich. S. 7 p c. firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Mich. S. 7 p c. ass. bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cvt. '76	100	N. Indiana firsts	80
Erie firsts '68	102	do. Goshen Line, '68	78¾
Erie seconds, ext. '64	100	M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 p c.	78
Erie thirds, '83	86	Ill. Cen. 7 p ct. '75	88¾
Erie fourths, '80	76	T. H. & A., 7 p c. firsts, '70	70½
Erie fifths, '88	75	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 p c. '70	30
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	96	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Harlem firsts '69-'73	93½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	98¾
Harlem seconds '64	90	L. E. & W. firsts	72
Mich. Cen 8 p c. '69-'72	90	L. E. & W. seconds	42
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 p c. '82	93	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s.f.	76
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	92		

The Exchange market for the steamers to-morrow closed firm, with a disposition on the part of the leading Banking firms to advance to 107⅞ ℔ cent. Most of the sales for this opportunity were made at 107⅞@107½ ℔ cent. for Bankers', and 106@107 ℔ cent. for the various grades of Merchant bills. The market for Money is easier to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ℔ cent., according to the nature of the collateral, and the amount of employment is much less through this channel than ten days ago. Merchant paper of prime credit, when offered outside of Bank, is negotiated at 6@7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $214,000. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $602,626, including $214,865 for Treasury Notes, and $38,000 for Customs; payments, $1,400,514, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. Notes; balance this afternoon, $8,352,659.

MR. VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, has declared a dividend of 46½ ℔ cent. upon all demands against that Bank that have been ascertained and allowed. The dividend is payable at the Merchants' Bank of Alb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Intelligence has been received from the Great Expedition, which, considering that it comes from a rebel source, may be looked upon as highly encouraging. A flag of truce arrived at Fortress Monroe from Norfolk on Thursday, and the only person who came by it was under parole not to reveal particulars; but he was allowed to communicate the fact that the fleet had arrived at Port Royal Entrance, and was at last accounts engaged in bombarding the rebel batteries on Hilton Head, with a prospect of their speedy reduction. One of our gunboats had been disabled, and another was ashore, and it was understood that Commodore TATTNALL, who commanded the rebels, was about to attempt the capture of the latter with a small steamer. It is not stated whether our troops had made any effort to land, but it is not likely they would do so before the rebel batteries were silenced, which would not be a difficult matter with the rifled cannon of long range carried by our war vessels. During the severe gale which prevailed while the fleet was passing down the coast, the steamer *Union* and a small sailing vessel were lost—the former on Kill Devil Shoal, and the latter on Rogue's Beach, on the coast of North Carolina, and their crews, numbering between seventy and eighty, were taken prisoners. The *Union* had horses on board, all but fifteen of which were lost, and the other vessel was loaded with ordnance stores.

The most important and significant news from Washington this morning is the announcement that the rebels on the Lower Potomac are apparently making a retrograde movement—or rather perhaps, withdrawing a considerable portion of their forces in that vicinity. This movement appears to have commenced on Thursday afternoon and to have continued all Thursday night and yesterday forenoon. From escaped slaves and others from among the rebels, it is ascertained that the troops thus withdrawn are destined for points south of Virginia—undoubtedly for the defence of the seaboard against expeditions from the North, or for operations against *the* expedition which has effected a lodgment on the South Carolina coast. The great increase of the rebel force on the Lower Potomac was primarily made under the apprehension that the expedition might be intended for operations against the right of their line at Aquia Creek, and their mistake having been ascertained, they are making haste to rectify it.

The conjectures relative to the destination of the expedition which left Cairo on Wednesday evening prove to have been incorrect. Belmont, in Missouri, and not Columbus, in Kentucky, was the point aimed at. The expedition numbered about 3,500 men, and includeded the Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois Regiments, the Seventh Iowa Regiment, Taylor's Chicago Artillery, and DOLLEN'S and DELANO'S Cavalry. They proceeded down the river on steamboats, accompanied by the gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler*, landed on Thursday morning, and made the attack on the rebels, seven thousand strong, about 11 o'clock. The enemy were strongly intrenched, and being so much superior in numbers, made a strong resistance. They were, however, driven out of their camp, which was destroyed, and their battery, consisting of twelve pieces, was captured—two of the guns being brought away. Their camp and baggage were destroyed, their horses and mules were captured, and a large number of them were taken prisoners. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, the National forces were retiring, when they were attacked by a heavy rebel reinforcement from Columbus, on the opposite side of the river, and another desperate engagement took place, which continued until our forces were all withdrawn. The losses in killed and wounded were heavy on both sides. How much the rebels suffered in this respect is not known with certainty, but the casualties of the National forces, in killed, wounded and missing, are estimated at three to five hundred—probably at least ten per cent. The expedition was commanded by Generals GRANT and MCCLERNAND.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Nov. 7, has a rumor which has gained wide currency in that city. It is to the effect that orders have gone to Gen. HUNTER for a countermarch of the whole Western army, and that upon its return it is to go into Winter quarters at St. Louis. The design of pursuing the rebels into Arkansas, it has reason to believe, has been abandoned on account of its impracticability at this late season of the year.

The St. Louis papers comment variously on Gen. FREMONT'S removal. The *Democrat* condemns Gen. THOMAS' report, which was made the basis of this action, in the severest terms, both as regards its spirit and the impropriety of its publication. It thinks, however, that the only way to silence "the fire in the General's rear," which had done so much to cripple his usefulness, was to deprive him of his command. The *Republican* declares that President LINCOLN has been grossly deceived by statements wholly *ex parte* and one-sided, and that Gen. FREMONT has exhibited a wonderful degree of forbearance during the persecution to which he has been subjected. He will, of course, demand a full investigation of the charges against him, and will go to Washington immediately to secure it.

There was another brisk skirmish at Morgantown, Ky., on Oct. 31. Col. MCHENRY, in command at Owensboro, learned, on that day, that four or five hundred rebels had swam the river, with the intention of surprising him, and at once advanced to give them a fitting reception. They were repulsed with severe loss.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the rebels are growing bolder and more numerous in the vicinity of Newport's News, and they probably entertain the intention of making an attack there soon. The report of the resignation of Gen. WOOL created considerable surprise at the Fortress. He has entertained no such intention. The Hatteras Inlet post, it is understood, is to be retained, as it is considered a very important one at present.

A memorial is in circulation in St. Louis, asking Congress to relieve Missouri from the National tax, because her citizens have already suffered so seriously from the war, which has so devastated portions of the State that its collection will be almost impossible.

A letter was received in Boston, on Wednesday from a naval officer of high rank in active service, which says: "Before this reaches you we shall have landed our men within twenty-five miles of Charleston, and hope to march thence upon the city."

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SCOTT yesterday morning received, at his rooms in the Brevoort House, deputations from the Chamber of Commerce and Union Defence Committee of this City. For the former a speech was made by Mr. PELATIAH PERIT, and responded to by the General, and the Defence Committee's address was delivered by Judge PIERPONT, likewise producing from the veteran commander an appropriate reply.

The leading citizens of St. Louis have taken the preliminary measures toward presenting Gen. SCOTT with a letter, testifying their high appreciation of the great services which he has rendered his country.

Maj. DOUBLEDAY, of Fort Sumter fame, is now an assistant of Brig.-Gen. BARRY, Chief of Artillery of the army of the Potomac, and is in charge of the artillery (heavy) of the fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

The Pacific, Iron Mountain, and North Missouri Railroads, which diverge from St. Louis, have been connected by the construction of a line along the levee. The work was done by Gen. FREMONT'S order, to expedite the transportation of troops and warlike *matériel*. A jubilee was held over its completion.

Major LYNDE, who surrendered his command at Fort Fillmore to the rebels, so ingloriously, a month or two since, has arrived at Hannibal, under arrest. He was not ironed, as he deserved to have been.

JULIUS H. ALEXANDER, or an individual who gave that as his name, was arrested by the United States Marshal of Cincinnati, a few days ago. He claimed to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment New-Jersey Cavalry, but it was asserted, by those who claimed to be familiar with his antecedents, that he was formerly a runner for a dry goods house in this City; that he had been expelled from the Seventh Regiment for conduct unbecoming a gentleman; that ALEXANDER was an assumed name, and that he was simply seeking an opportunity to make his way within the rebel lines.

JAMES and JOHN GREGORY, and G. L. SAULSBURY, suspected of connection with that ill-omened order, the Knights of the Golden Circle, have been arrested in Cleveland, Ohio.

Gen. TOM THUMB, who is at present making the tour of the Canadas, had a narrow escape from serious injury at St. Catherines on Monday last. The carriage in which he was going from his hotel to the railroad was overturned in consequence of the axle breaking, and the General was thrown out. Several of his suite were severely injured, but he received only slight bruises.

The German Central Executive Republican Committee, and the German Tenth Ward Republican Club, met last evening and prepared measures preliminary to taking active and efficient part in the approaching City elections.

In the Surrogate's Court the wills of CORNELIUS W. MCLAUGHLIN, S. F. GRIFFIN, PHILIP E. THOMAS, FREDOLIN MEYER, and BEER LEVY KUNSENTHER were admitted to probate yesterday.

The Stock market was generally firm and somewhat brisker for New-York and Western Railways. Government Stocks were not active, though quoted steady. A partial rise occurred in State Stocks, especially Missouri and Virginia. Exchange firm, and Money market rather easier for borrowers.

Liberal receipts and sales of Breadstuffs were reported yesterday. Flour was firm. Wheat, Corn and Oats were a shade dearer. A good demand prevailed for Cotton, at rising prices. The principal sales of Coffee were 1,200 bags Rio, at full rates. Sugars, Molasses and Provisions attracted less attention. Hay, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Tobacco were actively inquired for. Tin was freely purchased, at advancing prices. Freights were depressed and rates lower. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

THE SLAVE TRADE—CONVICTION OF CAPT. GORDON OF THE SLAVER "ERIE."—When, in 1820, the Congress of the United States declared the Slave-trade piracy, the act was recorded as reflecting lasting honor on the American name. Four years afterward, the Parliament of Great Britain followed our example. But the glory of this legislation has for years been tarnished by the lamentable failure of prosecuting officers and juries in executing the law. Some years ago, a conviction was secured, but by inattention to certain technical requirements, the verdict was set aside by consent. Nothing further was heard of the case.

During the official term of our late District-Attorney, Ex-Judge ROOSEVELT, the readers of the TIMES will remember that it was proposed, in open Court, to dismiss the prosecution of NATHANIEL GORDON, the alleged master of the slaver *Erie*, on the ground that public opinion would not uphold it. The TIMES spoke plainly on the subject, and the attempt was abandoned. Still the prisoner was not brought to trial, and nothing further was heard of the case till our new District-Attorney, DELAFIELD SMITH, revived it. No efforts having been made to secure testimony by his predecessor, Mr. SMITH pressed the case to trial, in June last, and the jury disagreed. The vessel having been fitted out at Havana, the District-Attorney sent a letter, by way of England, to Capt. SHUFELDT, our present Consul at Havana—procured the crew list of the *Erie*—and soon procured the seamen of the vessel. Lieut. DUNNINGTON, one of the United States officers who captured the vessel on the coast of Africa, deserted to the rebels, but Lieut. TODD, his companion, remained true. He, with the newly-found seamen, made the case too strong for the ingenuity of counsel. With determined resolution, the prosecution has been pursued to a successful result. After a trial of three days, in which Mr. SMITH, unaided, represented the Government, and Ex-Judge DEAN and Mr. JOACHIMSEN the defence, the jury, in the United States Circuit Court last evening, brought in a verdict of guilty on the capital offence. The Slave-trade has experienced a blow from which, it may be hoped, it cannot recover. Judges NELSON and SHIPMAN, as well as the District-Attorney and the jury, have rendered a public service quite out of the usual routine, and which will entitle them to the thanks of our law-abiding citizens.

The Naval Expedition at Port Royal—First Blow at South Carolina.

The whole country will breathe more freely in consequence of the news from the great armada. The first tidings we get, and they through rebel sources, assure us of the safe arrival of the fleet at Port Royal Entrance. Though the winds and waves did buffet our ships for three days, they nobly rode out the storm, and a couple of insignificant vessels stranded off the coast of North Carolina is the cheap rate at which we purchase the grand success. The intelligence breaks off in the middle of the bombardment of the batteries that guard the entrance to Port Royal harbor—the reduction of the fortifications being imminent. Through the confused statements of the affair, we gather the premonitions of a successful assault: considering the avenue through which the tidings come, we may conclude we have heard all the disasters, and may safely look forward to a brilliant bulletin.

Putting together the scattered accounts which northward bound vessels have brought of the fleet, it seems possible to infer with considerable accuracy the history of the expedition. Soon after setting sail from Hampton Roads on Tuesday, Oct. 29, the expedition seems to have encountered a heavy gale, which, dying out on Wednesday, sprang up afresh on Thursday, and continued until Saturday, when it appears to have ceased, or the fleet got out of its sweep, for we have news by the *Monticello* of the fleet on Saturday evening as "moving along finely within thirty miles of Bull's Bay"—that is, about 60 miles north of Charleston Harbor. If we suppose the fleet to have become separated in the course of the storm of Thursday, and divided into two different groups, it will account for the very considerable discrepancy in the reports of the localities at which the fleet was seen by different vessels. Thus, while the *Andromeda* reports having seen on Thursday, Oct. 31, off Hatteras, at sundown, "a fleet of *thirty* steamers—*no sailing vessels*—bound South," the bark *Honduras* announced having passed on Saturday, Nov. 2—that is, two days afterwards—"a fleet of vessels, *consisting of small steamers and two large ships*" off Cape Fear. The disproportion between the interval of space and the interval of time, can only be accounted for on some such hypothesis as we have suggested.

It must have been during the gale of Friday or Saturday that two of the hindward group of vessels stranded on the North Carolina coast. The confused geography of the accounts makes one of the ships go ashore on "Kill Devil Shoal," and the other on "Rogues' Beach." By the former is probably meant Kill Devil Hills—small sand hillocks on the beach, fifty-five miles south of Cape Henry, and opposite Albemarle Sound. "Rogues' Beach" is evidently an unconscious piece of veracity in the way of nomenclature for Bogue Beach, which is on Bogue Island, a narrow sand-spit, to the west of Beaufort, N. C. As to the vessels that were wrecked, the *Union* (spite of the flaring rebel rumor, she had no horses on board) is probably the old Brooklyn ferry-boat of that name, whose value could not have been over ten or twelve thousand dollars; the other transport was in all likelihood a small schooner with stores. The circumstance that there were only seventy-three men on board both vessels, shows that they were but subsidiary elements of the great fleet. The men are reported to have been sent to Raleigh, which is probable, as there is railroad communication thither from Beaufort, near where the wrecks occurred. These are certainly trifling losses, considering the force and duration of the storm, and will prove but an unsatisfactory answer to the prayers of the rebels, who have busied themselves more in calling down curses on the great armada than preparing to resist its menaced blows.

As there was calm weather after the time the fleet was seen "moving along finely," on Saturday night, near Bull's Bay, the expedition must have reached the mouth of Port Royal Entrance on Sunday night. Here they probably lay during Monday, awaiting the arrival of the belated portion of the fleet. On the following day the bombardment seems to have begun. And here again the geography becomes inextricably confused. One item states that they were, on Tuesday, bombarding Beaufort; another that they were bombarding Port Royal! Beaufort is ten miles from the sea; Port Royal is an island a dozen miles long, (on which Beaufort is situated,) and hardly a place to bombard. What will probably turn out to be the truth is, that the fleet had engaged the rebel batteries at Port Royal or Beaufort Entrance—the two sides of which are flanked by Hilton Head and Hunting Islands, on which the rebels some time ago erected three batteries. The "warm reception" which the armada is reported to have received here is supplemented by the important announcement that the fortifications "were in a critical condition, and just ready to surrender." The indispensable streak of humor in the picture is supplied by the appearance, not of a "solitary horseman," but of a solitary ship, with which Commodore TATNALL, the rebel Commander, "*was about to go down*" and annihilate the armada. If the whole fleet was not bagged by the valorous TATNALL, there is every reason to believe that the reduction of the forts was speedily effected by our own men-of-war, and that they found safe anchorage within the Roads. A lodgment was then, it may be supposed, effected on one of the islands, and intrenchments thrown up, preparatory to making an advance on Beaufort. We are authorized to suppose, also, that they have pushed up and taken possession of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad (which they would strike at a point just fifty miles from either city,) and thus gain possession of the line connecting those two important points and prevent the rebels sending forces to defend the menaced cities.

The ball opens well. All the facts and all the probabilities seem to point to a successful inauguration of our system of coast attacks. Considering the avenue through which we receive these tidings, it is safe to assume that the accounts we shall get to-day or to-morrow through a return steamer will put the affair not in a worse but a better light. The navy of the Union now rides securely in that famous harbor of Port Royal, entered for the first time just three hundred years ago by the French explorer, RIBAULT, and whose fitness for precisely the kind of expedition we have sent thither is so insisted on by the elder writers. The spear has penetrated through the bosses of the buckler of secession. The glorious oriflamme of the Union, first struck down by parricidal hands in that State, reappears after six months with flaming vengeance on the soil of South Carolina. Already the whirligig of Time begins to bring round his revenges.

The Slavery Question—Necessity for Some Uniform Policy.

How to deal with slaves in the Southern States must speedily become a practical question, and the sooner the better. Hitherto it has been mainly a theme for speculation. Every man has had his theory about it, and has been urgent for its immediate adoption. The Government has shown a disposition, very natural and proper, to postpone the subject as long as possible, and especially to leave it to the control of Congress. The landing of troops upon the Southern coast, however, in the very midst of the densest slave population, and in the heart of the Cotton region, where the treatment of slaves is the most severe, and their desire to escape the strongest, will compel prompt and decisive action on the subject. Beaufort District, at the head of Port Royal harbor, contains 38,805 inhabitants, of whom 32,279 are slaves, the slaves thus outnumbering the whites in the proportion of more than *five to one*. They are mainly employed upon large cotton plantations, are severely worked, given to insurrectionary schemes, and more intelligent than the corresponding class in Alabama and Mississippi. There can be no doubt that thousands of them will flock into the National camp, with the expectation of protection under the National flag.

It has been stated that in certain parts of Tennessee the slaves are drilled and equipped as soldiers for service in the field. In South Carolina, where they so largely outnumber the whites, no such rash experiment will be hazarded. The masters there will be very careful about putting arms in their hands. If any such step should be taken—if our troops should meet regiments of slaves in the field against them, or employed in any way in actively aiding the rebellion—our commander would be perfectly justified in offering them freedom on condition of surrender. As a military act, he certainly would have quite as much right to *free* them as to *kill* them, and it would be for him to decide which of the two would best promote the success of his military operations. But it is not likely that the question will be presented to him in any such shape. The slaves are not likely to be employed as rebel soldiers. They will either remain on their plantations, or come into camp in search of freedom. If they are entirely passive, Gen. SHERMAN will probably not interfere with their condition. He could scarcely appeal to them to rise against their masters, or offer them freedom as an inducement to come into our camps. His instructions on this subject, issued by Secretary CAMERON, state that he is to "avail himself of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, *who may offer them to the National Government*;" assuring the loyal masters "that Congress will provide just compensation to them for *the loss of the services* of the persons so employed." This limits his action to the the specific cases of those who may *offer* their services to the Government;—though the mere fact of coming into camp will doubtless be regarded as such an offer. What is to be done with them afterwards, whether they are to be returned to their masters, compensation being merely for their services while thus employed,—or whether they are to be set free and paid for in full, the letter of instructions does not state. If they belong to rebel masters, the manner of dealing with them, beyond setting them to work, is not specified.

A paragraph in one of our exchanges, a few days since, stated that in Western Virginia many fugitives were arriving in the camp of Gen. KELLEY, who put them in confinement, "*awaiting the claim of their masters.*" By what authority Gen. KELLEY pursues this course we are not aware. He has no commission, we presume, to act as slave-catcher for Southern slaveholders, nor to imprison any man whom he may suffer to enter his camp, on suspicion of belonging to somebody else. It is no part of his duty to enforce the local laws of the States he may invade,—nor to arrest and detain persons whom he may suspect of trying to escape from their operation. He may refuse to permit a slave to come within his lines,—but if he does permit it, he must treat him as a *person* simply,—and precisely as he would treat any other person to whom he may accord a similar privilege. He has no means of knowing whether he "owes service or labor,"—any more than whether he owes money, to any other person or not:—nor has he any more right to inquire. That is a matter which belongs wholly to the local, civil tribunals of the State:—and it should be left solely and exclusively to their jurisdiction. If they are suspended or nullified by the rebellion, so much the worse for the rebels;—but it is their own act, and they must bear both the penalty and the responsibility.

Gen. LANE, of Kansas, gave a clearer definition of the duty of the Government in this matter than we have met elsewhere. He said it was to "*put down rebellion, and let Slavery take care of itself.*" This is the simplest solution of the whole problem—at least in the present stage of the war. Our Generals have nothing to do with Slavery; they are under no necessity of recognizing its existence. If men, black or white, anywhere tender their services, let them be employed, if needed;—if not, let them go their way. If they choose to travel Northward, no General has any right to interrupt them. If they wish to remain in camp, it is for the General to decide whether they can be accommodated or not, and to act accordingly. But he has no right to return them, or to detain them, as fugitives. If he can make them prisoners at all, it can only be as prisoners of war, or as suspected spies, or as persons who have come improperly within his lines. And any man who comes to claim them as his slaves is equally liable to the same arrest, and upon precisely the same grounds.

We have been and still are opposed to the adoption by the Government, under existing circumstances, of any general policy of emancipation,—either as the object of this war, or as a means of carrying it on. We do not believe such a policy either necessary, wise or feasible in the present condition of affairs. But the Government should adopt some general rule in regard to the action of our Commanders in their several Departments. That action ought to be uniform and explicitly understood. And whatever else may be done or left undone, our camps should not be degraded into slave-pens, nor our armies sent South to act as constables for the seizure of fugitive slaves.

The Affair in Missouri.

The telegraph brings an unsatisfactory report of an engagement which occurred on Thursday at Belmont, a spot on the right bank of the Mississippi, a short distance above Columbus. There was a rebel encampment at this place, where have been lodged some seven thousand men, under the command of Gen. CHEATEM, of Tennessee. To the task of recovering possession of the river, it was an essential preliminary that this force should be dispersed; and Gen. GRANT, the Commander at Cairo, organized an expedition for the purpose. There were four steamers, upon which were transported five regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of field pieces; while two gunboats were in attendance to protect the landing. The landing was effected on Thursday morning; and hardly were the troops drawn up in line of battle when the action commenced. Notwithstanding the inferiority of numbers, the National force seems to have had all the earlier honors of the fight, driving the rebels back to their camp, and then beyond it; and with the National flag replacing the emblem of secession over CHEATEM'S headquarters. There were twelve guns also captured, of which two were brought away.

At this moment it was discovered that large bodies of rebels were crossing from the Kentucky side to cut off the retreat of the National force, while CHEATEM, reinforced by troops dispatched from Columbus, was preparing to renew the combat with an exhausted people. The order was therefore given to reëmbark—an operation effected at the cost of a serious destruction of life; for not only was the rebel fire sufficiently murderous, but the gunboats in pouring grape-shot into the rebel ranks mowed down numbers of our own men. The comparison of losses appears to show the enemy as suffering the more severely. But the figures must be received with caution. The temptation to depreciate and exaggerate in such matters is almost irresistible; and while we may know too thoroughly and bitterly our own losses, we have no better knowledge of those suffered by the enemy than is gained by the hasty and confused inspection of the battle-ground, while the battle is raging. It is sufficient in the present instance to learn that our little army escaped the annihilation to which it was fairly exposed, and the avoidance of which may be regarded as a victory.

It would be unjust to Gen. GRANT, in the absence of more reliable information concerning the affair, to criticise the lack of generalship by which it seems to have been marked. If he knew the strength of the rebel General, it was madness to seek an encounter with him, at the head of a force so far inferior. It would seem impossible, moreover, that he should not have known that the first discharge of artillery would bring reënforcements across the river, where the rebels were in full strength. We refrain, however, from any judgment in the premises until further intelligence shall give us more material.

THE LATE COL. BAKER.—The remains of the gallant BAKER, on the way to their last resting-place in California, will arrive in this City, to-day, and rest here over Sunday. There will be some appropriate military display, and, as in Philadelphia, the body will lie in state, in order that the public may pay the last homage of respect to the memory of a man so heartily honored in death as in life, for few men have so fortunately united the claims to sincere personal esteem to the qualities which command and even dazzle the crowd. A consummate and fearless orator, there was a generous courage and manliness about BAKER; a devotion to his friendships and a daring defiance of enemies, which drew not only upon the respect and admiration of neighbors, but made him a conspicuous object to the whole nation. Thus, last Fall, there is little doubt that his great personal popularity, united with his singularly persuasive eloquence, gained Oregon and California to the Republican cause, and perhaps kept both States in the Union; for had the Breckinridge interest succeeded, the same jugglery that lost us the Border States in spite of the original loyalty of their people, might have been practiced on the Pacific coast. It is for what he was as an exemplar for good and true men, and what he did, and died in doing, for the country, that we owe the memory of BAKER every expression of respect.

As the steamer which carries the remains as far as Aspinwall sails on Monday, it is probable the public will be permitted to visit them to-morrow.

A SCARLET LETTER.—A correspondent calls attention to the conspicuous part the letter B is playing in our national troubles. Big Bethel, Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, the two Beauforts, Brunswick, Bolivar, Belmont, seem to justify the idea of its frequency in topography. While he alleges "that the Blair family on the Union side are as influential in the making and unmaking of Generals and the management of the war generally, as are Secretary at War BENJAMIN, and Gens. BEAUREGARD and BRAGG, on the side of the enemy." Had our curious correspondent pushed his case further, by reminding us how all our troubles began with those abominable B's, BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, it would have been more complete.

ENGLAND AND ITS TRUE POLICY TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

The Ideas of England Toward Foreign Nations—Its Division of Labor—Its Consequent Wants—The Disastrous Effects of the American War upon England, and the Only Mode of Avoiding Them.

THE ECONOMIST, October, 1861.

The art of statesmanship consists in first *knowing* all the elements and condition of a nation, and then *applying* legislation or policy, so as to bring out the most beneficial results from those elements. Modern nations have not been remarkable for this art. I doubt whether we have this art in as much perfection as the old Roman statesmen. For example: the Romans had a very exact knowledge of the condition of the Empire—a perfect division of labor—an admirable discipline of troops—and, for the patrician orders, a good education. Hence, a Roman Senator *knew* very well the condition of the State, and for anything which appears to the contrary laws and policy were well adapted to the end in view. But, of what modern nation can this be said? Till the time of Sir WM. PETTY, political economy was a thing unknown in England. The French and Italians were a little earlier, but made little progress in just views of the strength and wealth of a State. Statesmanship in Europe has been a thing of accident and instinct, rather than of sagacious wisdom. In place of this, however, the instincts of the English national mind has supplied, in a great degree, their want of statesmanship—so that they have generally pursued the path which their business prosperity required. Since the Norman conquest, the leading idea of England has been trade. An island people, descended largely from the Danish pirates, they early became a shipping and a colonizing people. Hence *commerce* in some shape, whether of exchange, of navigation, or of manufactures, has been the leading pursuit of the English people. They have been aptly called a "nation of shopkeepers." Hence, the idea of statesmanship in England has been to foster and protect commerce; and this, applied to foreign nations, means simply to get as many commercial advantages out of them, whether by peace or war, as possible. This is the admitted *principle* of British policy, in regard to foreign nations. We have no right to complain of their policy; but it is necessary that we should thoroughly understand it, and especially that we should not be deluded by the idea that the British nation has any extraordinary benevolence toward other nations, or humanity in general. I undertake to say that a man would be applauded in England for sustaining a war in favor of Trade, when he would be ridiculed for proposing one in favor of the Rights of Man. We have only to look at the conquest of India, the war with China, and Pitt's contest with Napoleon because he closed the ports of the continent, to know that this is strictly the sole end of British policy. From this point of view, then, let us regard with candor the British relations to the United States.

In consequence of our rapid growth, our small acquaintance with the arts, and our great temptation to occupy and cultivate land, Great Britain had, in half a century, become our workshop supplying us with most articles of manufacture. We paid for them as we could, with some grain, some gold, and many bonds. Our credit was good because we were a rich nation, rapidly growing richer, and paid high interest for the use of money. This trade was immensely profitable to England. In half a century the *imports* of merchandise from Great Britain and her dominions had increased *ten-fold*, and amounted to the enormous sum of *one hundred and sixty millions per annum*. Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other of her cities, had grown up on the American trade; and the policy of *living upon commerce* which had gradually grown up in England, became more dominant and exaggerated. Like a young man giving himself up to the revels of luxury, England gave herself up to the embraces of commerce. The whole system culminated when PEEL'S repeal of the corn duties admitted, in the face of the world, that England could *no longer feed herself*. It was a crisis in her history, by which the manufacturer exerted his power to govern the State, and the State admitted it was no longer independent. *To us* this policy was an undoubted advantage, for we possessed the grain and the fibre, without which England could not exist. At this point let us see, then, how England stands, in relation to *labor* and *wants*.

The division of labor has been justly esteemed the second great element in civilization. By it the arts are advanced, and industry made available. It is based upon the simple fact that there is much more available labor in the world than is necessary to produce food. Hence the surplus can be applied to the arts, which human genius successively invents. But it is plain that, if by this division the labor applied to food becomes too little to supply food from their own lands, the people in this condition have ceased to be independent. Now this is the condition of England, and let us see its effects in regard to their own wants and to their foreign relations. I will state briefly the leading facts, which relate to the condition of England, in regard to foreign supplies. Referring you for authority to MCGREGOR'S statistics, I generalize these facts thus:

1.—DIVISION OF LABOR.

	Families.
The whole number of families in Great Britain in round numbers	4,000,000
Whole number employed in agriculture	1,300,000
Whole number employed in commerce	700,000
Whole number employed in manufactures	550,000
Whole number employed in mechanic arts	700,000
Whole number employed in mining	150,000
Whole number employed in all others	550,000

The proportions, in detail, may be a little different, but this was substantially the division of labor in 1850. Hence we see that the agriculturists are only *one-third* the whole nation, while an equal number were dependent on commerce and manufactures, and a very large class depend solely on the labor of others. I make no comment on this condition of things, except to show next what are the results of this condition in the *wants* of the nation.

2.—THE WANTS OF ENGLAND.

If the number of agricultural laborers are reduced below one-third, it follows that the *first want* of England is food. Nor can this want stop with the importation of cattle from Holland, or eggs from France. Bread on a large scale must be imported, and it is. To meet this difficulty England relies on the fact that grain may be had from more than one country, so that when the surplus fails in one country she may resort to others. But if she should happen to *be at war with the largest of the producers, what then?* This question suggests the greatest weakness to which a nation can be subjected. But let us turn to the plain facts:

	Bushels.
Annual average of Grain imported into Great Britain	49,000,000
Average value	$30,000,000
Average value supplied by the United States	$14,000,000

This, I say, is the *average* heretofore; but, in the years 1860 and 1861, these proportions are changed, in a most important and striking particular. In 1859, France, (which is exceedingly variable in the production of grain,) supplied England with one-third the amount, the United States supplied but little, and the North of Europe the residue. Last year, the crops of Europe were deficient, and the importations from the United

States immense. This year the crops of Europe are again deficient, in a still larger proportion. France can furnish England nothing, and the North of Europe is falling off. England *must* get food from the United States. The price and the demand are rising, *and will do so for six months to come.*

Again, the *second want* is the exportation of English fabrics, and the employment of navigation. With two-thirds of her people either employed in commerce or navigation, or dependent upon their profits, it is a fearful thing to contemplate the cessation, even to a moderate extent, of their great streams of out-going fabrics which have given money and employment to the British people. But this stream is largely cut off by the loss of American trade, caused by the war. What is to be the result on the British people no man can tell; but, that it must be disastrous, is clear. Let it be borne in mind that this, the greatest of English losses, is occasioned *solely by the rebellion.*

The third *want* of England is the raw material for her immense manufactures. This she has, with the simple exception of cotton. Heretofore, she has got about four-fifths of her cotton from the United States, and is again largely dependent upon us. Cotton can, however, not only be got, but got cheaper, than it can be furnished by the United States, in the course of two or three years, required to develop the resources of Africa and India. In regard to the present dependence on the United States, there is great exaggeration. Not more than three millions of the British people are dependent on the cotton manufacture, and not more than half that number (1,500,000) would be thrown out of employment by the permanent loss of American cotton.

I have very briefly stated these facts to make it plain what is the true policy of England in reference to the United States, in the present crisis. There will be a great effort made by manufacturers and ship-owners in England to break our blockade, under the delusion that if they could obtain access to Southern ports, the disasters of the war in reference to England would cease. That this is a delusion, the mere recital of the above facts proves beyond a possible doubt.

The first great *fact* is that any interference with the Government of the United States is WAR with the United States. And what is that war? Look at the above facts. The *bread* which England now gets will be cut off entirely. Her *commerce*, which is now reduced one-half, will be utterly destroyed. The *navigation* which she now carries on with India and China (her great sources of profit,) will almost be annihilated by American privateers—for, let it be remembered, that the commercial marine of the United States (which is the great element of our naval strength,) is equal to that of Great Britain, and no part of that belongs to the South. In fine no mortal can imagine the distress which would pervade England if she should ever enter upon another war with the United States. It would be enough for us to simply cut off English commerce, and let loose New-England privateers. No army or navy would be necessary to starve millions in England and sweep the Pacific of British commerce. If England can enter upon such a career, well may it be said *quem deus vult perdere prius dementat.*

But, says the British manufacturer, this American war is awfully disastrous. So it is. The *fact* cannot be changed. The question is how can you lessen this disaster? How can you diminish its extent? If you go to war you lose your bread and your commerce; and you will not get cotton. It cannot now be had by any means. *What*, then, can be done? *Nothing, till the rebellion is suppressed.* In this England can do much, by that moral power, which always has its influence. The *true policy* of England, and the only one not destructive, is to *put forth her whole moral power in favor of the Government*, and in the suppression of rebellion, at the earliest hour. Heretofore England has uniformly supported the cause of legitimate government. She has professed abhorrence to Slavery; she has favored liberal institutions. Suppose that in this age of the world, and with all the light now abroad, she should take sides with the Pro-Slavery rebellion, what a spectacle would she present to mankind and posterity! She would be exhibited as false to every principle she professed, a hypocrite to freedom, a support of the oppressor, and the mad destroyer of her own glory.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Personal.

Secretary CAMERON arrived in the City last evening from Springfield, whither he went to inspect the Arsenal. The leading object of his visit North has been to ascertain the exact number of arms at the command of the Government. He returns to Washington to-day.

Gen. SCOTT sails for Europe to-day in the *Arago*, accompanied by his son-in-law, Col. SCOTT and lady. It is understood that a portion of his family, and probably the General himself, will spend the Winter in Rome. THURLOW WEED, accompanied by his daughter, also sails in the *Arago*. In comment upon a paragraph stating that his visit was upon business connected with the public service, Mr. WEED says:

"It becomes proper to add, that our visit abroad is in an UNOFFICIAL character. If we cherish the hope of rendering any service, however slight, to our country, it is as a volunteer, and without compensation. Home, fortunately, the Government is not stinted in men or money. There is no lack of strong arms, gallant spirits and devoted hearts, for the field. May the good God imbue our rulers with the wisdom and genius required so to direct and guide our armies and navy as will preserve our Government and Union."

—Mrs. Maskell, of Sanilac, Mich., was so determined her husband should not enlist in the army, that a few nights ago, while he was asleep, she laid his hand on a block of wood, and taking a dull shaving knife laid it across his middle and fore finger, and striking the instrument a sharp blow nearly severed them. She completed the job by sawing them off with a dull jackknife, but the amputation was so bunglingly done that a surgeon was called to do it over.

—An interesting breach of promise suit is on trial at Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Clapp, the plaintiff, lays the damages inflicted upon her affections by Mr. J. L. Pros ser at $25,000.

Musical.

The first concert (twentieth season) of the New-York Philharmonic Society will take place to-night at Irving Hall, Mr. CARL BERGMANN conducting BEETHOVEN'S symphony No. 5, in C minor; BERLIOZ'S overture to "Le Carnival Romaine," and WAGNER'S overture to "Rienzi" are the principal instrumental features. Miss ABBY FAY is the vocalist, (soprano,) and Mr. S. B. MILLS the instrumentalist (piano) of the occasion.

New-Jersey.

A BEAR AND BULL FIGHT.—Some scoundrels, of a so-called sporting turn, threaten to scandalize the good people of Jersey, by inaugurating among them conflicts between savage beasts, upon the Spanish and Californian plans. These fellows, whoever they are, have made arrangements for a fight between a bull and a bear, both of which pugnacious brutes are said to be already in training. East Newark, where the fight is to come off, is in a state of tremendous excitement and indignation upon the subject, and there is no doubt the projectors of the shameful exhibition will have their little speculation nipped in the bud.

TRIAL OF RIOTERS.—In the case of JNO. DEFFENY, THOMAS DEVANY, CHARLES and JOHN DEVRLIN, JAMES BURNS, and FRANCIS KELLY, tried in the Hudson County Court, for riot at Weehawken, and felonious assault and battery on MICHAEL ROACH and MARY O'DONNELL, the accused parties were acquitted of the first charge and convicted on the latter.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A CHILD ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—As the mail train from Greenport was leaving the Cutchogue station yesterday, and was under full headway, the engineer discovered a child's carriage on the track. The breaks were applied by a signal from the engineer, and the motion of the train was nearly arrested when the cow-catcher caught the little carriage and tossed it from the track. A little boy rolled out of the tiny vehicle, and was picked up without having received a scratch. The child had gone out with his little carriage, and seating himself unconcernedly in it, was playing ride on the railroad.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PAULSEN CHESS CLUB.—This is the name of a chess association recently organized among the German chess-players of this City, who have named their club after the noted chess champion PAULSEN, now in Europe. The first meeting of the club was held at their rooms, which are located at No. 180 Bowery, last evening. Quite a number of our leading players were present on the occasion, and a very agreeable evening was spent in trying their skill in chess strategy. The officers of the club are as follows: President, E. BOSCH; Vice-President, M. SPINDLES; Secretary, E. BERNSINGER; and Treasurer, C. FEHRER. The evenings of meeting during the week are Wednesdays and Fridays. Among the prominent players present last evening, who are members of the club, we noticed Messrs. Droege, Charnier, Hallerbach, Beneke, Bausing and Walthisins. On Saturday evening next our young New-York champion, Mr. JAMES LEONARD, will undertake the difficult task of playing ten games of chess against first-class players, without seeing the boards or men. This interesting mental feat will take place at the Morphy Rooms, Broadway, commencing at 7 P. M.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new and dangerous counterfeit was put into circulation on Thursday night, in the upper part of the City, consisting of $5 bills on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia. BARILLA B. BROWN, *alias* Stevens, was arrested by Officer BOYD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, charged with passing one of these spurious $5 bills on JAMES HUTCHINSON, No. 98 Ninth-avenue, in payment for a pair of shoes; another one upon ADOLPHUS REINHARDT, No. 187 Eighth-avenue, in payment for an undershirt, and another upon J. J. NELLIS, in Ninth-avenue, for a bottle of oil. While attempting to pass a fourth one he was taken into custody, and yesterday Justice KELLY committed him for trial. The engraving is good, and the bills are well calculated to deceive the public.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY.—HENRY JOHNSON, a sailor, in the employ of the Government on one of the vessels belonging to the Blockading Squadron, recently come to this City and was paid off Thursday. With about $50 in gold, he set off last evening to see the sights of the City, and soon fell in with ANNE BAXTER, a woman of the town, who robbed him of all he had, and made her escape. He made complaint at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, soon after the robbery, and Capt. HELMS caused the arrest of the woman, who acknowledged the crime, but said she had given the money to a friend. Justice CONNOLLY locked her up for trial.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—An officer of the Fifteenth Precinct found a man named BROWN lying in a dying condition in Ninth-street last evening. He was conveyed to No. 168 Elm-street, where he died soon after. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest on the body today. At an early hour last evening, Mrs. SUSAN B. HUTCHINSON, formerly a resident in Brooklyn, was getting out of an omnibus, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, when she complained of being ill. She was taken into KNOX'S hat store, where she died almost immediately, it is supposed of heart disease. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest on the body today.

FIRE—FOUR HORSES BURNED.—About 2 A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in a row of frame buildings between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, near Avenue A, and before it was extinguished five buildings were burned down, one of which was a stable, containing four horses. All of them were destroyed, together with a small quantity of furniture, belonging to some poor families, who are thus rendered homeless. Total loss about $800; no insurance.

DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER.—A lad, aged 10 years, named MICHAEL MOONEY, living in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries received by being run over by a horse and wagon. The driver was arrested and held to await the Coroner's investigation.

BASE BALL.—The last match of the season was played, on the St. George's Cricket Ground at Hoboken, on Wednesday afternoon, between two nines selected from the crack players of New-York and Brooklyn. As usual the Brooklyn players showed a decided superiority, and made much the larger score.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A milkman named JOHN SHARP, was thrown from his wagon yesterday morning in the Fourth-avenue, and injured so seriously that he cannot recover.

Arrivals in the City.

Simon Cameron, Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, Major B. Cameron, J. D. Cameron, the Misses Cameron, Mrs. Burnside, and Lieut. Thomas, from Washington; Alexander Cummings, Esq., and Miss Cummings, of Pennsylvania; Senator Ira Harris, of Albany; W. G. Moore, of Washington, and Capt. Romertz, of Virginia, are at the Astor House.

Dr. J. J. Hayes, of the Arctic Expedition; Sir F. Johnston, of England; Col. Scott of the U. S. A., and family, and Mr. Jarvis, of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Robert C. T. Knight, of Boston; W. W. Clapp, of Boston; E. Perry, of New-Bedford; Henry Baldwin, of Washington; J. C. Rogers and lady, of Salem; G. A. Mendon, of San Francisco; Lieut. Oliver Wendell Holmes, son of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts; James Gilman, of Cincinnati; W. G. Wharton, of Indiana, and G. E. Johnson, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. A. C. Nevin and daughter, of Monticello; Col. C. K. Dimond, of Iowa; Prof. J. W. Jackson, of Schenectady; S. C. Evans, of Indiana; W. J. Cantrell, of St. Louis; J. M. Wilsen and lady, of the U. S. Army; Maj. Jas. W. Corning, of Hartford; J. W. Simonton and family, California; B. Luce of Washington, and P. H. Wilkins, of Vermont, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. S. Hasbrouck, of Kingston; T. S. Fennell, of Liverpool; and G. E. Todd and S. R. Kendrick, of New-Hampshire, are at the Everett House.

Lieut. Wm. Gibson, of the U. S. Army; Dr. Keeney, of the army; and Ward McAllister, of Newport, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. M. Cortoza, of Cuba, is at the Lafarge House.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The German Political Movement.

The Germans, somewhat disappointed at many of the results of the late election, but gratified at others, are again in full activity, preparing for the approaching Mayoralty contest, in which they will exercise a most important control.

Last evening the executive branch of the German Central Republican Committee met at the Steuben House, Mr. MALGNON in the Chair, and Mr. EBER acting Secretary, for the purpose of organizing a system of measures bearing upon the City election, but their proceedings were conducted privately and have not yet transpired. They were, however, of interest and importance.

TENTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Tenth Ward German Republican Club met at 8 o'clock last evening, at Mr. HUFF'S, No. 24 Allen-street—Mr. WM. WERMERSKIRCH in the Chair, and Mr. WM. BOECKEL, Secretary *pro tem.* In the opening of the meeting, it was announced from the Chair, that this extraordinary assemblage had been called for the purpose of recalling the regular Republican organization of the Club to life, and making it effective against the cliques who, at present, rule the City and are seeking to perpetuate their power.

Mr. KUPPERS, who was the Secretary of the original organization, regarded the present meeting as irregular, and not called according to the statutes of the Society.

He moved, however, that a revision of the By-laws and a reorganization of the Club by a new election of officers, be fixed for the second week in December.

This motion led to a general discussion, in which Messrs. WILLMANN, WATERMANN, BOECKEL, KOPP, and JACOBS participated, Dr. WATERMANN urging immediate action for the election of officers, to supply the places of those who were indefinitely absent, and the adoption of such measures as should restore and maintain the Club as a thoroughly Republican one, true to its principles and compromising with no party.

In this the general voice of those present, sustained him, and, finally, upon motion of Mr. KOPP, of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, with amendments and modifications, suggested by others and accepted by him, it was resolved,

1st. To elect officers provisionally, to fill vacancies at once.

2d. To call a regular meeting for every Tuesday, until the City election; and,

3d. To authorize the President to appoint a Committee of three to prepare a new plan of organization, including By-laws, etc., to be presented to the Club for approval on the second Tuesday of December next.

This motion was, in all its parts, adopted, and the Club proceeded to elect, provisionally, in place of absentees now serving in the ranks of the Union army, the following gentlemen, viz: WM. BOECKEL, Corresponding Secretary; on the Executive Committee, Messrs. GEORGE KRAFT, MESSER and JACOBS; as Delegate to the Central Committee, Dr. WATERMANN; as Alternates, Messrs. KOPP and S. ENGEL.

These names were unanimously ratified, and at 10 P. M. the Club adjourned to assemble next Tuesday, at 8 P. M., at the same place, in regular meeting.

The Mozart Judiciary Nominations.

The facts connected with the selling out of Judges HOFFMAN and WOODRUFF by the leaders of the Mozart Democracy have now leaked out, and the following are the ways and means by which the same was accomplished.

Shortly after the passage of the resolutions by the Mozart Hall Committee, in which they resolved to support the judicial candidates for reelection, adopted by other organizations, a Committee formally waited upon these gentlemen and tendered them the nomination, which was accepted. A few days after the candidates were notified by an official circular that they had been assessed a certain amount of dollars in order to defray the expenses of printing and circulating votes. On the 25th of October, the authorized collector of the Mozart Hall General Committee, Mr. MCKINNEY, called upon the Judges and received the amount of the assessment, one of the Judges taking a receipt for the same. On Saturday last, Mr. THOMPSON, the private Secretary of Mayor WOOD, brought over to the Superior Court a package of Mozart Hall tickets, on which the names of the candidates in question were printed; these tickets were for distribution among the private friends of the Judges. Later in the afternoon, it having been rumored that some fraud was going on, a prominent gentleman of this City waited upon Mayor WOOD, and stated his grounds for apprehending trickery. Mayor WOOD replied that the candidates were "giving themselves unnecessary alarm," and that no such frauds as suggested would take place with his sanction or knowledge. On Sunday it was ascertained that the order for printing the Judiciary tickets with the names of HOFFMAN and WOODRUFF had been countermanded, and that none would be issued. A number of gentlemen waited upon various members of the General Committee, but were assured that the matter was correct, and that no spurious tickets would be allowed in the boxes. It was then too late to guard against treachery, and matters were allowed to remain as they were, with the exception of placards being posted announcing that trickery would be played. To the astonishment of the friends of Judges WOODRUFF and HOFFMAN not a ticket bearing their names could be found, on election day, in any of the Mozart Hall ticket boxes. When their tickets were attempted to be placed in the boxes, the men in charge refused to take them on the ground that they had received orders not to do so from headquarters. A number of the respectable members of the organization, indignant at the treachery thus displayed by some of their leaders, are calling them to account. The rank and file have been led to believe that the assessments were not paid, and hence the dropping of the names. As this assertion has been thoroughly refuted, there is considerable trouble at present in the Mozart camp, which is likely to prove serious.

Mayoralty Convention—National Union Club.

The Mayoralty Nominating Convention of the National Union Club met at Brown's Hotel, corner of Eighth-street and Astor-place, on Thursday evening, and organized by electing J. C. HAM, President, and O. S. HOLDEN, Secretary.

On motion of W. C. HURD, Esq., C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., was nominated as candidate for Mayor by acclamation.

Messrs. Geo. Kelsey, W. B. Longardyke, W. H. Palmer, E. M. Decy, L. De G. Brooks and the President were appointed a Committee to notify the candidate of his nomination and the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Mayoralty Convention a meeting of the Central Union Club was held at the same place.

On motion of Dr. DUY, it was

Resolved, That the Delegates of this Committee be authorized to make such arrangements in their respective Wards as shall be necessary to put in nomination suitable candidates for the various offices in their Districts, and that in all cases in which different Wards are concerned that each Ward shall have a vote *pro rata* according to its number of Election Districts in the District of the candidate to be voted for; and also that a Committee of one from each Councilmanic District be now appointed to report this evening to this body the time and places for holding the various Aldermanic and Councilmanic Conventions.

The Committee subsequently reported as follows:

COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS.—Fourth District, No. 19 Park-row; Fifth District, No. 298 Bowery; Sixth District, Brown's Hotel, corner of Eighth-street and Astor-place; Seventh District, No. 130 East Forty-second-st.;—to be held Nov. 15.

ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.—Second District, Crook's Hotel, Chatham-street; Fourth District, Onderdonk Hall, corner Grand and Clinton streets; Sixth District, No. 361 Broome-street; Eighth District, Mozart Hall; Tenth District, No. 298 Bowery; Twelfth District, Union Hall, corner Fourth-street and Avenue C; Fourteenth District, Fulton Hotel, corner Fourth-street and Eighth-avenue; Sixteenth District, No. 133 East Forty-second-street; Seventeenth District, corner One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue. Adjourned to Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, at Brown's Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Annual Report of the Superintendents of the Poor.

By the report of the Superintendents of the Poor for the year ending July 31, 1861, it appears that the total expenditures for the year were.....$133,433 22
For the year ending July 31, 1860.....115,123 21

Increase.....$18,309 90

Deducting the amount of temporary relief in each of the years mentioned from the amount expended, the balance will show the cost of supporting the inmates at the County Farm:

1861.....$118,136 08
1860.....101,680 72

Increase.....$16,455 36
Average number of inmates for 1861.....1,380
Average number of inmates for 1860.....1,177

Increase.....203

The cost of each inmate for 1861 was $85 80; for 1860, $86 38—or $1 66 and $1 64 per week respectively.

The amount expended for temporary relief during the year ending July 31, 1860, was..$15,299 14
For the year ending July 31, 1860.....12,442 52

Increase.....$1,854 62

The whole number temporarily relieved in 1861 was 61; in 1860, 60.

The net cost of the entire establishment for 1861 was.....$119,132 89
For 1860.....88,582 83

Increase.....$30,550 06

The increase is accounted for by the small amount received from the Commissioners of Emigration—$12,000 less than the previous year—and the large increase in the number relieved.

The Superintendents now ask for $175,000 for the ensuing year.

COMMERCE OF BROOKLYN.—During the seven months ending Nov. 1, 1860, there were 1,109 cargoes landed in this city. During the corresponding period of time the present year only 655 cargoes have been landed. The deficiency is mainly in cargoes of molasses and sugar and naval stores.

During the quarter ending Oct. 31, there were 2,065 nuisances reported, all of which were abated without any legal proceedings.

NEW-JERSEY PILOTS.—During the month of October, 96 vessels were brought into port by the New-Jersey Pilots, and 57 were piloted out to sea.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.—A SURE cure for bleeding, blind and itching piles, scrofula, salt rheum, and diseases of the skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are particularly requested to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY R. FOWLE, Chemist. No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Having Made Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's wear a specialty, as well as Silk Dress Hats, I ask attention to the finest assortment to be found in New-York, manufactured in my own workshops, for the present season, and claim that, in superior quality and perfection, they are beyond rivalry.
ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by
SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Ladies' Balmoral and Cloth Button Boots, India rubbers, &c., with Misses' and children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Army and Navy Glasses,
Of superior quality, at reasonable terms,
Manufactured and for sale by
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

MCKUNE—STEPHENS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Moses Ballou, JAMES MCKUNE to ANNIE A., youngest daughter of James Stephens, all of this City.

MACKEY—MACKEY.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jersey City, N.J., by Rev. L. R. Dunn, Mr. WILLIAM DAWSON, of Albany, N. Y., to MARY LOUISA, eldest daughter of James P. Mackey, Esq., of the former place.

WISWALL—ROSE.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, by Rev. G. Alexander Peltz, JOSEPH P. WISWALL, of West Troy, to Miss JOSEPHINE D. ROSE, of this City.

DIED.

PELL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 8, of consumption, AARON B. PELL, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, Abijah Pell, 86th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BYRNE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 8, after a long illness, MATHEW BYRNE, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son-in-law, Patrick Dolan, and of his nephews, Andrew, Edward J. and Andrew L. Byrne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 183 East 27th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMINCK.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 8, CHAS. STUART, eldest son of the late John Sminck.

The friends of the family, and members of Keystone Lodge, F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday at 1½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 67 Green-st.

STAPLES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at his residence, No. 76 Clinton-place, SETH P. STAPLES, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Potts',) corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

CASSIDY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, suddenly, of inflammation of the bowels, ANDREW CASSIDY, aged 42 years, late of the United States Navy.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 33 Renwick-st.

NEILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, JOHN HENRY NEILL, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Neill, D. D., of Philadelphia, aged 23 years.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, Mr. EZRA SMITH, ex-Alderman of the VIIIth Ward, aged 65 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 Thompson-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, PETER E. COON, aged 57 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, Bedford-st.

PFEIFFERLE.—In Hoboken, on Thursday, Nov. 7, ELISA CAROLINA, daughter of Ferdinand J. and Francisca Pfeiferle, aged 5 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further notice, to attend the funeral, in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

OAKLEY.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 7, at the residence of his father, JOHN S. OAKLEY, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Wheeler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Mount Vernon. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt on the arrival of the 9:30 New-Haven train from 27th-st.

GIBBONS.—At Port Morris, (town of Morrisiana,) Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 7, after a lingering illess, TIMOTHY S. GIBBONS aged 46 years.

His relatives and acquaintances are respectfully invited to meet at his late residence, this (Saturday,) 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., and proceed to the Westchester Cemetery, where the funeral service will be held,

☞ Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

HARRINGTON.—At his residence, in Newburgh, yesterday morning, DANIEL HARRINGTON, in the 69th year of his age.

☞ At a special meeting of the Brooklyn Union Rifles, held on the 7th day of November, 1861, at the office of Lucien Birdseye, Esq., the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased our Almighty Father, in his inscrutable Providence, to take suddenly from our midst our beloved friend and comrade, P. A. EMBURY; therefore,

Resolved, That while submitting most humbly to the will of Our Father, we deeply lament the loss of one endeared to us all by his noble bearing, his manly virtues and his Christian character.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased for the great loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES and the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

J. S. CUTTER, Lieutenant Commanding.
C. T. MIDDLEBROOK, Secretary *pro tem.*

OBSEQUIES OF COL. E. D. BAKER.

Citizens of California and Oregon, and persons now or late residents of the Pacific Coast, are invited to assemble at the Astor House THIS DAY, at 10 A. M., to unite with the civil and military authorities in paying respect to the remains of the late Col. E. D. BAKER, Senator from Oregon.

FREDERICK BILLINGS, S. M. SMITH,
JOHN Y. HALLOCK, J. SELIGMAN,
WILLIAM TRUMBULL, JOHN T. DOYLE,
S. P. DEWEY, L. W. COE,
Committee of Arrangements.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 583.—Nov. 8, 1861.
65, 49, 59, 38, 8, 70, 66, 13, 24, 40, 51, 35.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 584.—Nov. 8, 1861.
20, 62, 32, 17, 67, 44, 71, 27, 65, 48, 56, 63.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
CLOTHING.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF TWO OF THE
LARGEST WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS
IN THE CITY,
Compelled by the War to suspend business, are now being offered at retail through
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
No. 104 Bowery.
In calling the attention of the public to this great sale, we beg leave to state that it is one of the most important ever brought before that large class in the community, who for years have been seeking an establishment where to obtain
A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL ARTICLE OF CLOTHING FOR A LITTLE MONEY!
All goods sold by us are warranted to be just as represented. We will allow the privilege of exchanging (within three days) any garment which, upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser, in either material, style, or fit; or, if this arrangement is not sufficiently liberal, we will refund the money. Our terms of sale are strictly for cash, and
WE GUARANTEE A BETTER ARTICLE OF CLOTHING, (for the price,)
than can be found elsewhere. In these war times, when the old-fashioned dollar is worth at least one hundred and fifty cents, we are happy to be able to respond to this estimation of money by the public, and offer them the advantage of fifty per cent. off the customary wholesale prices of goods sold by the cheapest establishments.
Call, then, satisfy yourselves, and by liberal patronage encourage us to extend to you future greater inducements, at
THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY'S SALESROOM,
No. 104 Bowery, near Grand-st.,
H. M. CRANE, Supt.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1849, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.
CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BOMBAY, September, 1860.
This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctor's bills and enjoy good health.
L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.
Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg institution, and its theory and practice. Others, who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
will cure Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache, Fevers, Sour Stomach, Bilious Diseases. ☞ *They are certain to cure Pimples, Eruptions, and all Marks on the Skin.* ☜ PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX, WITH DIRECTIONS. SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE, ON THE RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is its
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other long derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS, FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

We cheerfully accept the trust conferred upon us at the meeting held last evening at Cooper Institute, in behalf of the suffering loyal inhabitants of North Carolina. Subscriptions in money may be addressed to J. M. MORRISON, Manhattan Bank, No. 40 Wall-st.

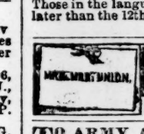
Donations in grain or clothing to W. E. DODGE, Jr., No. 21 Cliff-st., due notice of the same being given by mail.

All subscriptions or donations will be duly acknowledged through the daily papers.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!
NEW, LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK,
FOR MEN, BOYS,
YOUTHS AND CHILDREN.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!!!
AT THE GREAT READY-MADE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
30 TO 40 PER CENT.
During these hard times, at the NEW-YORK BOOKBINDERY, established 25 years:
Battles of America, morocco.....$3 per vol.
Fletcher's Devotional Bible, 2 in 1, morocco...$8 per vol.
Douay Bible, morocco.....$5 per vol.
Art Journal, morocco.....$4 per vol.
E. WALKER & SONS offer the subscribers of these elegant works, the above very low prices. All orders punctually attended to. No. 114 Fulton-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
Members intending to join any of the Library Classes are requested to hand in their names without delay. Those in the languages and music will be organized not later than the 12th inst. THADDEUS V. TABER,
Chairman Class Committee.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL
302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

TO ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.—TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, have in store and are receiving by every steamer, swords, "warranted to cut wrought iron," from Solingen. Passants, cap ornaments and other embroideries, from Paris; gold epaulettes and navy laces, &c., from London. Orders by mail promptly filled, and goods forwarded to all parts of the loyal States.

TO CARTMEN.—THE CARTMEN WHO MOVED the furniture of Mrs. Barker from No. 1 West Baltic-st. to Warren-st., Brooklyn, on the 19th of June, 1854, will serve the cause of justice, for which they will be suitably rewarded, by calling on the subscriber on or before Tuesday morning next. JOHN M. ROBERTSON,
No. 229 Broadway, third floor, Room No. 29.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.

This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.

It is believed that this fact will present a str

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREAT EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE MEETING.—A public meeting, in reference to the progress of the Gospel in France, Belgium, Italy, and other parts of the continent, as developed at the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Geneva, Switzerland, will be held in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on SABBATH EVENING, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. BAIRD, who has just returned from Europe, and from Dr. ADAMS, the pastor of the church.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn.—Services on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, At 2½ o'clock P. M. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of New-York, lately returned from Europe, will preach in this Church; and at 7 P. M. Rev. JOSEPH HAYWARD, the eminent revival preacher. The seats in this Church are free to all. The friends of the cause and the public generally are cordially invited. Public service throughout the coming week.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

FUNERAL SERMON OF A SHIPMASTER.—Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, Pastor of the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., under direction of the New-York Port Society, will preach the funeral sermon of Capt. J. H. Brownlow, late teacher of Navigation, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the deceased, shipmasters and seamen generally, are invited to attend.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-Av., near 12th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by ALBERT G. LAWSON, Jr.; at 3 P. M., by Rev. ROBERT LOWREY, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D. Meeting on Sanctification on TUESDAY. Preaching on WEDNESDAY, and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENINGS. SEATS FREE.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tuesday evening, Lecture. Friday evening, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

"JESUS CHRIST, THE CAPTAIN OF Our Salvation," will be the subject of the Ninth and last Discourse of the Series on the "Military Heroes of the Bible," at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, YONKERS, N. Y.—This church being under repairs, the congregation will worship, by invitation, with the Baptist Church, next SABBATH MORNING, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½, in the First Presbyterian Church, when the Pastor, Rev. Mr. SAWYER, will preach.

NEW LESSONS FROM OLD LETTERS.—Rev. Dr. HAGUE will deliver the second lecture of this Course, (completing a former series on the "Patmos Letters,") at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching as usual, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—The regular "Children's Service" is held EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Short addresses and children's music. Informal, but that which interests children and pleases adults. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN CHAPEL, Clinton, corner Congress-st.—This Church will be open TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, Nov. 10, at the usual hours. The services will be conducted by the Pastor recently installed, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. The public are invited to attend.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preach before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the Church of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. Bishop BAKER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, Pastor, will deliver a discourse to the young at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach TO-MORROW at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, lately worshipping at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

NAZARINE MISSION—NO. 21 AVENUE D, near 3d-st. Rev. THOS. MARSDEN, by request, will preach a second sermon on *Heaven*, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers invited. Prayer and Experience Meetings on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—REV. T. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. GEORGE C. PENNEL in the EVENING. Seats free.

THE NEW ROOMS OF THE SOUTH 7th-st. Mission Sabbath School, Jersey City, will be opened NEXT SUNDAY, Nov. 10, 1861, at 3 o'clock, with appropriate exercises, consisting of addresses by Rev. WM. C. VAN METER and others, interspersed with singing by the School.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. F. UPHAM, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 9 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening: *Evidence of Design as Exemplified in the Adaptation of all Nature to Human Requirement.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., COR. Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY L. JONES, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near Varick-st. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ and 3 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON. There is an exeellent Sabbath School connected with the Church, which meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

COME TO THE BANQUET!—THE FRIENDS and followers of Christ are invited to the "feast of fat things which God has prepared in Mount Zion." The special herald of the Coming One will preach SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. The second in the course of Sunday Evening Sermons on the *Patmos Letters*, will be preached by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 12TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. SUBJECT—Morning, *The Ephesian Church*. Evening, *The Great Conflict*.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED IN the Methodist Church, 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Prophetic Periods of the Book of Daniel and Revelations*, by P. CANNON. Admission free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Service at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. B. POWER, D. D., from Iowa; at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. WALKER; second sermon in a new series. Sacrament at 3 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, 4 Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject for the evening—*The Heavenly Place*. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, THE NEWLY elected Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, will preach in his Church TO-MORROW. Services commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, HISTorical Society Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. Subject, TO-MORROW EVENING, 7½ o'clock—*Who and What are Angels?* Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The public are freely invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend; seats free. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

"THE WORLD MOVES?"—A SECOND DIScourse on this subject, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Subject in the morning, *Business and Religion*.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY M. MIEL EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the hall east corner of Broadway and 23d-st., entrance on Broadway. Subject for to-morrow—*Christian Liberty*.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner 8th and 29th sts., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Miss SYMES will speak next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, in Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. ADAM POE, of Cincinnati, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A PARTY WITH SOME capital wishes to engage in a cash-paying business already established. Address, with real name, COLE, Box No. 126 *Times* Office; none others will be answered. Confidential in all cases.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESTAUrant and dining saloon, situated at the Jersey City Ferry, inside the gates; will be sold at a bargain. For terms, apply on the premises, foot of Cortlandt-st.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE FOR cash, or real estate in this City or suburbs, or a small farm will be taken near this City. Apply at No. 303 8th-av. No agent need apply.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Picked by hand, sweated and packed for export as presents, in barrels, boxes and half barrels. Will keep nine months. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., or M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., where samples may be seen.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 810 and 812 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM—KNICKERBOCKER HALL, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av. The friends of this popular institution will be gratified to learn that it is to be continued on a permanent basis from MONDAY, the 11th inst. Open for gentlemen every AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Classes in Calisthenics for Ladies and Misses will be formed in the mornings, under the care and supervision of Mme. B. HAWLEY, long and favorably known to most of our best families and ladies' schools.
N. B.—Ladies are invited to call and see the place.
EDWARD S. BROWN, Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, PLEAsantly situated, (within 10 miles of the City of New-York,) steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day, could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Address Box No. 2,3:8 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING AND SCHOOLING.—TWO LITtle girls will find a pleasant home in a private family in the country, where they will have excellent care and instruction. Inquire of Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester, County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars, apply at No. 64 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, A COMPETENT teacher of many years' experience, desires a few more pupils in either German, English, French or Music, on moderate terms. The advertiser takes great pains with those who have been neglected in early education. No objection to gentlemen. References exchanged. Address LINGUIST, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTOR.—A GRADUATE OF AMHERST College will instruct a few pupils at their homes, in this City or Brooklyn in any English studies, or in Latin and Greek, on moderate terms; would also teach one or two classes in a private or other school; has had experience in teaching in this City. Address ALPHA, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—WANted, by a young English lady, competent to instruct in music, French and drawing, and willing to make herself generally useful, a situation as governess or companion to a lady, either in the City or country. Unexceptionable references given. Address Miss L. A. P., No. 135 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—AS GOVERNESS, IN A PRIVATE family, a lady qualified to teach the French language and the usual branches of an English education, with music and drawing. She must speak French fluently, and with a pure accent. Address Z., Post-office, Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York.

AS VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNess.—An English lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a gentleman's family, to instruct in English, (grounded in the usual vocal and instrumental,) French, (acquired in Paris,) and flower painting. Address B. E., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE tutor, accustomed to teaching in best City families, awaits an engagement. Instruction in Classics, Modern Languages and Mathematics. Highest references furnished. Address D., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family. Can teach Latin, elementary French and the English branches. Address T. W. S., Box No. 2,056 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

BANJO! BANJO! BANJO!
BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE GREAT BANJOIST,
IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.
IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.
All those desirous of taking lessons in either place, will please call, or address GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-st., New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SEVEN SONS' GALOP," as performed at Laura Keene's Theatre, music by Thomas Baker; price 35 cents. Also, "Our General's Grand March," by C. S. Grafulla, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, with beautiful vignette of thirty-five of our Generals, price 50 cents, will be ready MONDAY, the 11th November. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

ALFRED F. TOULMAN, PROFESSOR OF HARP and PIANO, late of Patapsco Institute, Maryland, having permanently located himself in New-York, would be happy to attend pupils at their residences, or at J. F. Browne's harp warerooms, No. 709 Broadway, where communications may be addressed.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCtion in price.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE by a lady, at No. 70 Hoyt-st., corner of Bergen, Brooklyn, L. I. Terms moderate. Particular attention paid to beginners and young performers. References given, if desired.

SINGING AND PIANO LESSONS GIVEN at the pupil's residence, by J. NUNO, late Conductor of the Italian Opera in Havana. Apply at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, or at No. 98 East 22d-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL—PURE RED Ash (Peach Orchard) Locust Mountain and Lehigh, of the first qualities, at lowest market price from yard; 50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

FOR SALE—A NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISsion for this City and county. Address W., No. 98 West 10th-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COLored girl, a situation as chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 5 West 16th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference; has lived 11 years in her last place. Can be recommended by the best of families. Can be seen at No. 154 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A girl lately arrived from Ireland, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do light housework in a small family; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid or to take care of grown children; a competent person with excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 33 Union-square, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid or laundress by a young woman who is fully competent for either situation; would do chamberwork and fine washing or assist in taking care of children; has the best of recommendations from some of the best families in the City, each of whom she has lived with for several years. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very experienced person, having the best of recommendations, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting, and can do up fine things beautifully. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendations from her last place. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 94 West 20th-st,

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by an American girl with good City references, or would do plain sewing and take care of children. Low wages expected. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; has City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can refer to some of the best families in the City for reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, of long and good experience, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding of fowl, and soups of various kinds; makes good bread and biscuit, and superior pastry. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—A VERY DESIRABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best reference as to character and capability. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a first class colored cook is disengaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands both English and American cooking; has over eight years' City references; prefers a situation in the country. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.; first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; is a good bread baker; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; wages, from $8 to $10 a month. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., for two days, in the grocery-store. Can give the best City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman, as good cook, in a small private family; has the best of City references; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Call for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., second floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a first-class private family, or a respectable boarding-house; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; no objection to the country; best of City reference given; wages $9. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of reference. Call at No. 72 West 15th-st., sixth house from 6th-av., front room, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable girl as first-class cook: she thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as good cook and assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles, and is a good baker. Address, for three days, BAKER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with the best of City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; pastry, soups and game; wages $8; also, a thorough waitress; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 134 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman; understands French and American cooking in all its branches, soups, &c.; best of references from a French family, of four years' standing. Address C. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly; American, as well as English or French cooking. City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking, and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the bakery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook by an Englishwoman; one that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can bring good recommendations. Call at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to take charge of a kitchen; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman, with the best of City references. Inquire at No. 213 East 35th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; no objection to go in the country or in a hotel or boarding-house; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 153 East 25th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted by a respectable woman as a good cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of references can be given from her last place, No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted, by a respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of references, in City or counsry, in either of the above capacities. Any party requiring a good domestic at moderate wages, will call at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 East 14th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., near 3d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER OR LADY'S MAID.—A competent dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. No objections to travel. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as lady's maid, hair dresser and dressmaker. Call or address for two days at No. 9 Washington-place, near Broadway; can be seen from 10 o'clock to 4 P. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF pleasant disposition and thoroughly competent, desires an engagement as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has no objection to the care of children, or to leaving the City. Wages no object. The best City references. Address, for two weeks, U. N., Station G, New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RE-spectable middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation, either in City or country, as housekeeper or cook; is an excellent bread and butter maker; has no objections to washing and plain ironing. Can give satisfactory references. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a capable young woman, a situation as general housemaid in a small family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; can do embroidery and will make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN Protestant girl, with the best of references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SOBER, HONEST, and industrious young woman, wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, and baker of bread and pastry, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can do up ladies' fine linen. Can give good reference. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Charles Bookham in attendance.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY respectable Protestant young woman, the washing of two private families, where ladies can have their finery and gentlemen's shirts done up in the first style; the highest reference from the first families, where she has lived as laundress. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 135 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, in City or country, as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins; no objection to assist in other work, if required, or would do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 159 14th-st., west of 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has the best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 120 East 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable person a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City references. Apply at 686 Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman as laundress or chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up linen, embroidery and French fluting; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 247 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a capable woman as laundress; would assist with the chamberwork; has good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; she thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or can do family sewing. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 2d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go to the country; reference given. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy, Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing; is fond of children, and a good sewer; is steady and quiet in her disposition and habits, and has twelve months' good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 85 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, next to the fancy-store, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOman, of highly respectable character, wishes a situation as child's nurse and do plain sewing; she is perfectly able to take charge of an infant from its birth, and would prefer this, but can make herself generally useful; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 494 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation for a respectable young English girl, who has been well trained, and understands her duties well, as children's nurse and to assist in chamberwork if required; a place in the country will be preferred; the best of City references will be produced. A note addressed to WINTHROP, at the Brooklyn Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse in a private family; the best of references can be given. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 195 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of young children; or would do chamberwork and sewing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at or address for two days No. 86 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman fully competent, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant or grown up children, or would assist in chamberwork; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 253 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a person who is a good seamstress, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as seamstress and light chamberwork; best of City references. Call or address No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of reference from her last situation. Inquire, for two days, at No. 166 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE SEAMstress wishes a situation in a private family. She understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and washing children's clothes, and understands dressmaking; would have no objection to assist in light chamberwork. She can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking and plain sewing; in fact, she is willing to make herself generally useful if required. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she has sewed for the last year. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN INTELLIGENT AND tidy Protestant girl wishes to engage as above; is willing to assist in chamberwork, or take care of children; understands cutting, fitting and dressmaking tho

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, for $500 each, viz.:

No. 11,203, to the order of R. Williams.
No. 11,204, to the order of J. Livingston.
No. 11,205, to the order of A. R. Winstead.

Also the following, of $100 each:

No. 44,925, No. 44,926, in blank.

Also the following, of $50 each:

No. 37,188, No. 37,190, No. 37,192,
No. 37,189, No. 37,191, No. 37,193, in blank.

The same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

COLGATE & HOFFMAN.
No. 47 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1861.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,

For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS
for Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 391 and 393 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 9 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, }
No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK WILL PAY the Treasurer and Trustees of the Bricklayers' B. P. Union the sum of one hundred dollars. By order,

JOHN H. WARD, President of the Union.
PETER FARLEY, Financial Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. R., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—$3,000 IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, in a country village; books, stationery, Yankee notions, &c. Address C. T., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Plice of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fail Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
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12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
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16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
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18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
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"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, &c., vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo, captured as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of October, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 11th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Stores, (one dock north of Hamilton Ferry,) in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, will in like manner be sold immediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union Stores, where the same is or will be stored.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.

S. H. OWEN, } Prize Commissioners.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, }

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

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They give strength and volume to the voice.

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They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

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CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
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NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
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Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

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ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

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The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.... 80 | Steerage to London.... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg.. 85 | Steerage to Hamburg.. 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $100. Steerage from Londonderry, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

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By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY.....Dec. 10 | TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAMER ARAGO—PASSPORTS.—BY REcent regulations, all persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington. Compliance is peremptory.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st.

O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZA, JOHN DAS and RICHARD ROE, composing the firm of ATAZA & CO.—Amended summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 11th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Oct. 18, 1861. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN J. BARRIL and ROBERT BARRIL, ss. The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, and HENRY B. CROMWELL, President; George D. Fowle, Philip J. Hooe and William H. Newman, Ward H. Blackler, Frederick L. Barreda and Philip Barreda.—Summons for relief, (com. not ser.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 78 Merchants Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1861.

D. D. LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 78 Merchants Exchange, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of October, 1861. D. D. LORD,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorney.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of MORRIS LEVY, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. All persons indebted to the said debtor are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to the said assignee, by the 2d day of December next, at the office of E. W. DODGE, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York City, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property and effects of said debtor, are required to deliver the same to me, at the above place, by the day above specified. All the creditors of the said debtor are also required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, at the above place, by the 2d day of December next. Dated Nov. 1, 1861.

n9-law3wS* ISAAC PISER, Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURRESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD F. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.

au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
jo8-law6mS* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, }
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861. }

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
TUESDAY, November 12, at 10

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

This feeling is also strengthened by the high opinion entertained of Gen. HUNTER by all the old regular army officers.

The reports that officers, many companies and regiments threw down their arms upon the announcement of the removal of Gen. FREMONT, cannot be traced to any reliable source.

Gen. HUNTER's position on the "contraband" question is understood to be as follows:

All negroes coming into camp will be retained, and such of them as are proved the property of Union men will be appraised and receipted for, to be paid when and how Congress may see fit.

Gen. ASBOTH has concluded to remain in command of his Division.

Col. ALBERT, Acting Brigadier-General, will also remain, and several other foreign officers, who first decided to leave, will remain.

MARCUS J. PARROTT, of Kansas, has been appointed an Gen. HUNTER's staff.

The cannonading at Sarcoxie, some days since, it is said to have been a salute in honor of some act passed by the rebel Legislature assembled at that place.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

According to information received by Gen. HUNTER it is now said that Gen. PRICE has no intention of attacking us, and if pursued still further by us he will scatter his army or retreat to Fort Smith, and await developments on the Potomac and in Kentucky.

It is very doubtful whether any further advance of our main army will be made, but further intelligence of the number and position of the rebels may change this policy.

Gen. SIGEL has been appointed commander of this post.

Gen. HUNTER spent part of yesterday in visiting the camps and examining into the general condition of the army, and to-day he has gone on a reconnoissance south with his body guard, 400 infantry, a battery and several companies of cavalry.

Brig.-Gen. STURGIS has been appointed chief of the Staff and of Cavalry on HUNTER's Staff.

GEN. FREMONT AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 8.

Gen. FREMONT arrived here in a special train this evening, and was met at the depôt by an immense and enthusiastic crowd of citizens. Large delegations of Germans from the various Wards in the city escorted the General to his quarters in a torchlight procession.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

HER REPORTED CAPTURE NEAR BARBADOS.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF HER CAREER.

The report reaches us, by way of Louisville, that the notorious privateer *Sumter* has been captured to the leeward (or the North) of Barbados. It is not the first time that such a report has gained currency, and it is only some few weeks ago that we received graphic particulars of the pirate's total destruction in the *Bocas* of Trinidad. There is, however, this in favor of the truth of the present story—that it comes through Southern sources where it would not be believed until authenticated beyond all peradventure. Under these circumstances some account of the *Sumter's* eventful and adventurous career will be both interesting and pertinent.

The *Sumter* was formerly known as the *Marquis de Habana*. Of this there is no doubt; though some persons imagine that she was the *Habana*—another gunboat altogether. Before she bore the name of the *Marquis de Habana*, she was called the *Colon*. It is now satisfactorily established that the vessel was built at Montreal, by WM. A. CANTIN, for PEDRO LACASSE, of Havana. She was launched on the 9th of November, 1858, and sailed from Quebec on the 24th of that month for Cardenas. She is a screw-steamer, of 437 tons register, 184 feet long, 30 feet beam and 13 feet depth of hold. When launched, she was rated as a three-masted brigantine, being square-rigged on her fore, and fore-and-aft-rigged on her main and mizzen masts. Her engines were nominally of 120-horse power, and, from her first trial trip, the vessel has been noted as one which few ocean steamers could surpass in speed. While running as a packet between Havana and New-Orleans, the *Marquis de Habana* made from the latter to the former port the fastest trip on record.

REMODELING THE SUMTER.

On the 23d of April last the announcement was received here that the *Marquis de Habana* had been purchased by the Southern Confederacy, from her Spanish owners. Soon after she was renamed the *Sumter*. The vessel was then completely overhauled. Her engines and boilers were taken out and replenished by new ones—the entire machinery being placed below the water line. Her upper works, including the deck cabins, were removed, so that she presented a clean deck, fore and aft. She was pierced for four guns on each side, and was armed with eight 32-pounder rifled cannon, besides one 82-pounder rifled gun, amidships. Her bulwarks were so constructed that her armament could not be perceived by passing vessels. The *Sumter* was also thoroughly braced and strengthened in every part, and her guns were carefully selected.

HOW SHE RAN THE BLOCKADE.

On the 30th of June—on a Sunday morning, about daybreak—the *Sumter* ran the blockade of New-Orleans while the *Brooklyn* was chasing an English bark. The Captain of the *Brooklyn* saw a steamer evidently trying to make its escape, and he also knew that the *Sumter* had been in course of preparation for some weeks; yet he would not abandon the chase of the bark, in order that he might secure the more valuable prey. Thus the *Sumter* escaped. She had, at the time, a crew of sixty-five men and twenty marines. The names of her principal officers were:

Commander—RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Lieutenants—John M. Kells, R. F. CHAPMAN, W. E. Evans, J. M. Stribling.

Paymaster—Henry Myers.

Assistant Surgeon—Francis L. Galt.

Lieutenant of Marines—Becket E. Howell.

First Engineer—Miles J. Freeman.

Second Assistant—W. R. Brooks.

Third Assistants—Matthew O'Brien and Simeon W. Cumings.

THE SUMTER'S PRIZES.

Three days after her escape, the *Sumter* commenced her depredations upon northern commerce. On the 3d of July, she captured, off the Isle of Pines, the ship *Golden Rocket*, of Bangor, Me., worth some $40,000. This vessel was burnt by Capt. SEMMES. On the 4th of July, the brigantines *Cuba* and *Machias*, both of Maine, were captured and sent to Cienfuegos, Cuba. On the 5th of July, the brigs *Ben Dunning* and *Albert Adams*, owned in New-York and Massachusetts, were taken; and, on the 6th, the barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilman*, and the brig *Naiad*, owned also in New-York and Massachusetts, and laden with sugar, fell victims to the pirate. All these vessels were taken to Cienfuegos. They arrived there in charge of the *Sumter* on the 6th of July. The privateer, having obtained a supply of coal and water in Cienfuegos, left on the following day. Capt. SEMMES asked that his prizes might remain in port until they could be adjudicated, but the Cuban authorities would only take charge of them until they should receive instructions from the Home Government as to the course they should pursue. Those instructions, it will be remembered, ordered the release and transfer of the prizes to the rightful owners.

THE SUMTER'S CRUISE.

We next hear of the *Sumter* at Curacoa, which island she reached on the 17th of July. Here, with the sanction of the Dutch authorities, she repainted, refitted and coaled. On the 24th, she put to sea again, and on the 25th, while cruising of Laguayra she captured the schooner *Abby Bradford*, and carried her into Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. The authorities there refused to permit the prize to remain in port until it could be adjudicated, and Capt. SEMMES resolved to dispatch her to New-Orleans with a prize crew. This prize schooner was fortunately recaptured by a United States gunboat; and as the Spanish Government delivered up the prizes taken into Cienfugos with their cargoes untouched, the only substantial capture left to the *Sumter* is the *Golden Rocket*, which, by the orders of the pirate Captain, was burnt at sea. The last capture of which any intelligence has has been received, is the *Abby Bradford*; and though the *Sumter's* officers have been heard to declare in various ports they have visited that their motive was "to burn, sink, and destroy" all Northern vessels, their power in this respect seems to have been very limited. We trust, however, that they are now fairly caught, and are incapable of committing any further acts of piracy.

On the 30th of July, (having been obliged to leave Puerto Cabello,) the *Sumter* reached Port of Spain, in the English Island of Trinidad. Here she remained until the 5th of August, and took in over one hundred tons of coal. The privateer then directed her course to the Dutch Colony of Surinam. She arrived there on the 11th of August. At first the authorities seem to have been unwilling to allow her to obtain coal and provisions. Indeed, rumors reached us at the time, that Capt. SEMMES had threatened to bombard the town. But these reports, as well as those about the hostility of the Dutch authorities, were probably exaggerated, for as late as Aug. 23, we hear of the *Sumter* being anchored under Fort Amsterdam, and the *Key Stone State*, which followed closely in her wake, reported that she did not leave Surinam till the 1st of September.

The pirate now directed his course southward, for divers American men-of-war being in full chase, it was no longer safe for him to remain within the limits of the Caribbean Sea. About ten days after leaving Surinam, the *Sumter* arrived at Maranham, in Brazil. Here she remained until the 19th, and was plentifully supplied with coal and provisions. We do not again hear of the vessel until the report of its capture reaches us. We do not even hear how, when, or where Capt. SEMMES left his ship. The Commander of the *Powhatan* reports that Capt. SEMMES was with the *Sumter* at Maranham on the 19th of September; if so, it is just possible that he may have come to New-York in a sailing vessel, and left for England in the *Edinburgh*, as already announced in yesterday's TIMES. If the *Sumter* has been really captured, it is probably owing to the loss of her experienced commander, and to the fact that she returned to the West Indies, where her exploits had become notorious.

THE PURSUIT OF THE SUMTER.

Several of our men-of-war have been actively engaged for some time past in pursuing the *Sumter*, and a brief account of their cruises will show how narrowly the privateer escaped capture on more than one occasion. The *Crusader* was the first ship to start in pursuit. She was lying at Key West when the news was received that the *Sumter's* prizes had been carried into Cienfuegos, and on the 10th of July she left in company with the *Niagara*. Both vessels were bound on the same errand. The *Crusader* took six days to reach Cienfuegos, but neither in speed or in armament was she fit to cope with the privateer. The *Niagara* was equally unlucky in her search. On the 19th of July, the steamer *Keystone State* left Philadelphia in chase of the pirate, and on the 25th of October she returned, having traveled fifteen thousand miles to no purpose. She arrived at Port of Spain five days after the *Sumter* left, and appeared at Surinam, as at Trinidad, "just in time to be too late." The *Powhatan* has also been cruising in search of the *Sumter*. It is from the *Powhatan's* commander, who dates his last dispatch at St. Thomas, Oct. 9, that we know of the *Sumter's* arrival at Maranham, in Brazil. The *Powhatan* reached there five days after the *Sumter* left; and from the fact that the former returned northward, it is to be presumed that Capt. POTTER received intelligence of the privateer having done the same. Lastly, the *Iroquois*, believed to be the fastest vessel in the United States Navy, was employed in the exciting chase. She arrived at St. Thomas in six days and a half from Hampton Roads, and thence she sailed for the different ports of the West India Islands. On the 22d of September last the *Iroquois* was at Barbados, and her commander proposed leaving on the following day for Grenada and Trinidad.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SUMTER.

The capture of the *Sumter*, if captured she be, has been effected, in all probability, by the *Powhatan*, Lieut. commanding POTTER, or the *Iroquois*, Commander JAMES S. PALMER. The former vessel, when last heard from, was at St. Thomas, Oct. 9, some three days' steaming from the scene of the capture; while the latter, when last heard from (Sept. 22), was in the very locality where the *Sumter* is reported to have been taken. The capture must have been effected, if at all, between the 1st and the 15th of October—not prior, else we should have heard of it before; and not later, for in that case there would be barely time for the news to reach us. We are disposed to believe that the *Iroquois* is the fortunate vessel. She is the first gunboat ever built for the navy in New-York, and the third put in commission. Her armament consists of seven guns, and her strength and speed are both too well known, and have been too well tested, to need any special notice here. The *Iroquois* returned from the Mediterranean early in June last, and on July 12 left under orders to look after the privateers. The *Powhatan* is a first-class, side-wheel steamer, and carries eleven large guns. She is one of the most serviceable ships in the navy. From April 7 to August 17, she was engaged in the blockade of the Mississippi, having boarded in that time 174 vessels. On August 22 she touched at Kingston, Jamaica, and on the 20th at Curacoa, in search of the *Sumter*. On Sept. 24, the *Powhatan* was at Maranham, and on the 9th ult., at St. Thomas, as before reported.

ARREST OF PSEUDO REBEL SOLDIERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 8.

Fifteen citizens of Davis County were arrested by Col. MCHENRY in that county, while on their way to join Gen. BUCKNER's forces, and were sent to Louisville this evening.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. BAKER IN PHILADELPHIA.

The remains of the late Col. BAKER arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon. When the train rolled into the depôt, the City Guard were drawn up in line upon the platform. The Mayor of the city formally received the coffin containing the body, and then a squad of soldiers belonging to the California regiment received it in their turn, and bore it upon a bier to the hearse provided for it. The coffin was then covered with the splendid silk American flag sent by the Californians to the Mayor of Philadelphia. The hearse was a beautiful open vehicle, drawn by six jet black horses, whose heads were decked with nodding plumes of white, corresponding with others on the top of the vehicle. A groom, in deep mourning, accompanied each horse. With BIRGFELD's brass band at its head, playing the Dead March in Saul, the procession then got in motion. It passed through dense crowds of people along the entire route.

Second Regiment of Infantry, P. H. G., Col. Dare.
Band No. 2.
First Regiment of Infantry, P. H. G., Col. Bickel.
Col. Gregory's Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
The Hearse,
Guarded by Company A., City Greys, Capt. Barney.

PALL BEARERS.

Major-Gen. Robert Patterson.
Major-Gen. George Cadwalader.
Brigadier-Gen. A. J. Pleasanton.
Brigadier-Gen. Frank. E. Patterson.
Brigadier-Gen. Wm. M. Riley.
Col. Charles P. Dare.
Col. J. Richster Jones.
Major Charles W. Smith, California Regiment.

The carriage of the Mayor followed. He was accompanied by WM. H. WALLACE, of Washington Territory; E. H. BARNUM, Esq., of Oregon; Major M. E. FLANAGAN, of San Francisco, and the gentlemen having special charge of the remains. A long line of carriages now followed, containing distinguished citizens, officers of the army and navy.

The line moved up Broad-street to Pine, thence to Sixteenth, thence to Chesnut, and thence to Independence Hall, where the body lay in state during Thursday.

LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN TO GEN. SCOTT.

The following letter from Gov. MORGAN was received by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, yesterday:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1861.

GENERAL: It is with deep sorrow that I learn this morning, through the public press, of your request to be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. Your distinguished military career of half a century, so intimately connected, as it has been, with the country's history in every period of its trials, has so identified your name with the great Republic, that your withdrawal now seems like the taking of a main pillar from the Governmental edifice.

The people of this State will receive the intelligence with all the depth and keenness of personal sorrow; and, though your bodily infirmities are, in your opinion, so serious as to render your retirement necessary, yet, in any event, the country will turn to you in its hour of peril for wise counsel as long as it will be permitted to do so; and, while I will not thoughtlessly trespass upon your retirement, I shall hereafter, as heretofore, desire to appeal to you in all emergencies for advice.

In thus regretting your withdrawal from a position which has been made illustrious by your patriotism no less than by your character as a soldier, it is scarcely necessary for me to assure you that the people of the whole State are proud to welcome you back, covered as you are, with a nation's honors and blessings. In their name then, and in conformity with the dictates of my own heart, I welcome your return to the State of New-York, and hope that you may long remain to honor it as your residence, and to enjoy in quietude the fruits of an illustrious life wholly spent in the country's service.

I am, dear General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. D. MORGAN.

Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, New-York City.

RESPECT TO GEN. SCOTT.

Complimentary Visits from a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and from the Union Defence Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to present their resolutions of respect to Gen. SCOTT met yesterday at 9½ o'clock, at the Brevoort House, and paid their respects to the General.

Upon being introduced to his parlor, Mr. PERIT, the Chairman of the Committee, said:

REMARKS OF MR. PERIT.

GENERAL: We wait upon you as a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, to present to you the resolutions adopted unanimously by that Board, and to express to you, personally, the respect which we entertain for you, and the gratitude which we feel, in common with all our fellow-citizens, for the distinguished services which you have rendered to our country. We sincerely pray that your health may be speedily restored; that you may live to see the Union established throughout all the States, and that in the evening of your days you may witness in this nation a degree of prosperity and glory which has never before been attained.

SPEECH OF GEN. SCOTT.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Sweet is the language of praise, when it comes from a high source of intelligence and moral worth; and sweet is the consciousness of having labored through a long life to deserve such praise. The measure is full and overflowing. This great calamity which has come upon our country—this great rebellion—found me far advanced in life, and by the labor and anxieties which it threw upon me, has broken me down. I stand before you quite a wreck. Had this calamity occurred some three or four years earlier, I would have found me yet in a state of vigor, in a condition to render some service to my country, to meet that rebellion; and I think and flatter myself that I should have met it with considerable success. Although it has thrown me *hors de combat* myself, I have the happiness of saying to you—and my opinion may be of some little value upon that subject—that I have left in the field a large, noble and patriotic army, for it is filled with many of our best citizens, officers and men, commanded by Generals of very great merit—Generals capable of commanding and of enchaining victory to their cars. I have left in the field young and vigorous men, competent to do all the duties which their country can require of them—a Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, full of science and genius, and already of respectable experience. I have left Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, another officer of genius and science, and judgment and discretion, who cannot fail to meet all the wishes of his Government and his country. Besides those Major Generals, we have many Brigadiers and Colonels, of high worth. I do not, therefore, despair of the cause of the Union. Nay, I am confident of the triumph of that, within some reasonable time. I should hope by the following Spring that the rebellion would be suppressed; I should hope in a short time more that our Union might be reëstablished in fraternity and made beautiful, and I trust made so firm as to endure forever. That Union has commanded all my affections; the Union is my country: I have known no country but the Union; I owe allegiance to nothing but the United States of America, and I mean to die in that allegiance. I am about to leave this City and my country for a short time, in search of some reparation for my physical condition. I have had a very bad turn this morning—a giddiness in the head, verging upon vertigo. I hope, before I get across the ocean, to get rid of that infirmity of the head, and I do not doubt that I shall fin' a certain individual of some celebrity for this specialty to give relief to my back, that I may soon be able to walk and enjoy the pleasures of locomotion. I shall then return to a city which has been my delightful home for many months in each and every year for some forty excepting one. I shall return again into the bosom of this society which has always treated me with much personal kindness and consideration; and happy shall I be when that time comes. And that happiness, I trust, will come in six or seven months, again to claim to be a citizen of New-York—one of you, my countrymen and my fellow-citizens. With many thanks for your kind expressions—with many thanks for the honor you have done me on this occasion—I must take my leave of you. God bless you, my friends.

The Committee were then presented to the General, and retired.

VISIT OF THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Union Defence Committee met at the Brevoort House at 11 A. M. yesterday, and called upon Gen. SCOTT in his private parlor.

Judge PIERREPONT addressed the General as follows

REMARKS OF JUDGE PIERREPONT.

Gen. SCOTT, the Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York call to present to you their compliments, their homage, and their respect, alike too high and too profound for words to express. They ask the honor to take you by the hand, and through the electric chains by which the heart communicates with heart, to tell you what the tongue cannot utter. Before you leave the shores of this, your native land, perhaps forever, we wish for ourselves, and those whom we represent, to express to you our thanks and our gratitude for what you have so nobly done for the preservation of this great nation of which we have been so proud, and of this constitutional liberty which we so much love. We are not unmindful of the great difficulties under which you have labored, and of the trying times in which you have been placed; but it is difficulty and trial which tests the purity of a patriot's virtues, and it is because you have come out from that fiery ordeal, with every gem in your patriot crown more bright, that we come to do you honor. The soil of that ancient State which nurtured a Gen. WASHINGTON and reared a Gen. SCOTT, while men slept the enemy sowed with the seed of traitors; and in your mothers' house you were called to draw your sword against your mothers' sons, because those sons were your country's foes, and you did not falter. The honors of the starry flag under which the young hero earned his dawning fame, were as bright and as dear to the old hero in his declining day as when they shone on Lundy's Lane. The advents of true patriots and great men have always been separated by long intervals of years; but few have ever appeared; and in the whole circuit of the sun, scarce one who had the wisdom and the courage to resign his power, until death called for his crown, his sceptre or his sword. It will be the crowning glory of your honored life, that after remaining at the old soldier's post until all imminent danger to your country was over, until you had called a brave young soldier to your side, instructed him in all the wisdom of your experienced age, placed your mantle upon his shoulders and called down the blessing of God upon him and your country's cause, that you had the wisdom from on high to retire at the fitting hour, and thus to make the glories of your setting sun ineffably more bright for the radiant lustre which they shed upon the young and dawning hope of your beloved land. I present to you the Union Defence Committee, with whom you did so cordially coöperate in the early perils of this war, and I express to you the sentiment of each and all when I say to you that their blessing and their prayers will follow you upon the great deep and into foreign lands. Your many battles, each of which was a victory, we need not here enumerate. But now when your departure is at hand, and we know not what may yet befall us, we can truly say at parting, you have fought the good fight; you kept the patriot's and the Christian's faith on earth. You will leave a name of imperishable renown, and in Heaven, by God's mercy, there will await you a crown of glory which can never fade away.

Gen. SCOTT arose and said:

REMARKS OF GEN. SCOTT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE: I am in a poor condition to meet this great occasion. I am at this moment laboring under much dizziness. I would wish to rise to the height of the present moment, but my physical debility and my want of vigor will cause me utterly to fall in my wishes. I feel that I am greatly honored—honored by those to whom honor is due. I feel that I am not only in the bosom of my countrymen and of my fellow-citizens of the City which I have inhabited more or less for about forty years, but I feel that I am in the bosom of my friends. Would to God that for one moment I had more strength, the better to collect my thoughts, that I might do justice to my feelings, and some little justice to the dignity, to the weight of this company. I go, gentlemen, across the ocean for a short period and for a special purpose, in the hope, first, of getting rid of this dizziness which perplexes and confounds me at almost every moment, and in the hope of finding some relief for other infirmities under which I have labored for several years, but which have greatly increased upon me by the labors and anxieties of the last ten or eleven months. It is my hope and expectation in a few months to return again to that country to which I am, like yourselves, wholly devoted. By that country, I mean the Union of these United States—the Union commenced with the good old thirteen,—and that Union I hope will again mount up to its thirty-four. Although I have myself been compelled to retire both from the field and from the active service of the military profession, I have yet the consolation of knowing something which it will probably be a comfort to you to know something, on which my judgment will have some little weight with each and every one of you. It is that I left in the field men of high ability. Major-Gens. MCCLELLAN and HALLECK, each of a high order of intelligence, and thoroughly versed in all the sciences pertaining to the military profession; each of excellent judgment, zeal and discretion. In their hands and in the hands of some younger Generals—Brigadier-Generals, I have no doubt the armies of the country will be led on to victory; I have no doubt that the destinies of the country will be safe, so far as they depend upon the results of battles; I have no doubt that they will achieve victory, and a successful and honorable peace, in the next few months and that that great, best and first blessing of every nation, peace, will be again restored through our borders in a reasonable period. I have great confidence that such will be the result. I have considerable confidence also, gentlemen, in the administration of the country. I do not speak of party politics: I have long ceased to be a party man. I have got confidence in the President—in his excellent judgment, high patriotism, his untiring energy and scrupulous attention to business. He was not a President of my making; I had no hand or part in his elevation. But he has disappointed me most agreeably; he has inspired me with love and high official confidence. I can speak of several members of the administration with equal confidence and affection. But I will forbear; indeed, I can do but little more than say that it will be my pride and pleasure to renew my residence in this great metropolis, where I have so many personal friends, many of whom are in my mind's eye at this moment; where I have spent so many days, and met with so much favor and considerate kindness from a large circle of friends and acquaintances. I have much more that I desire to say to you, but I cannot forget, on the first outbreak of this great rebellion—this great civil war—the prompt and important services rendered by this Union Committee. I remember how you hastened forward the troops. I remember that you, by your zeal and ability, and by the means placed at your disposal by the City, armed, equipped and sent off with exceeding rapidity a large number of patriotic and excellent soldiers. They came forward in good time, and turned the flood which had risen at Baltimore against the enemies of our country and our Constitution. I remember that there were services which the United States Government could not itself perform at the moment. The Government had not its men at the point where they were most needed. This Committee—a body of patriots, of intelligent and active citizens—supplied the remedy, met the danger and dissipated it. I, as one concerned in the defence of the country at the moment, felt the value of those services, and desire now to thank you and to express my share of the obligation, as I know the Government of the United States thank you cordially for those services. They were invaluable, and will be remembered by many generations of your fellow-citizens. I have not the strength, my friends, to say more. With renewed thanks for the great honor you have done me—an honor which will be as durable as my life—an honor which I can never forget—I must take an affectionate leave of you.

Gov. HAMILTON FISH then came forward and said:

GENERAL: I ask permission, in behalf of my associates of the Committee, to present them individually, that they may enjoy the privilege of taking the hand that for more than fifty years has wielded sword and pen in his country's cause—wielding the sword always efficiently and always with the view of the restoration of peace; and whose pen has never written a word that was not full of loyalty, of truth, of patriotism and of noble sentiment. Let me present to you the members of the Committee, to take an affectionate leave of you.

After the ceremony of presentation was concluded, the Committee retired.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, which has been encamped for some time past at Turtle Bay, left on Thursday for the seat of war. Its numerical strength is 900, exclusive of officers. All the men are fine, healthy-looking young fellows, and are armed with the Enfield rifle. Attached to the regiment is a fine band. The Fifty-eighth is composed of Italians, Germans, Poles, French, Danes and Russians. They left by the Camden and Amboy line. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel, W. KRZYZANOWSKI; Lieutenant-Colonel, F. Gellman; Major, Theodore Lichtenhein.

Staff—Adjutant, Chas. W. Leonherdt; Surgeon, Dr. Hassel; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Muecke; Chaplain, Frederick A. Herzberger; Quartermaster, Abraham Nussbeum.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant Major, Loui Dietrich; Quartermaster Sergeant, Julius Ambe Commissary Sergeant, Charles Worms; Hospital Steward, Feodor Loesech.

Line Officers—Company A, Captain, Wm. Henkel; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, Christian Miller. Company B, Captain, Peter Koburger; First Lieutenant, August Forster; Second Lieutenant, Charles Koch. Company C, Captain, Frederick Breun; First Lieutenant, Wm. Galm; Second Lieutenant, Hermann Wohlfert. Company D, Captain, Frederick Hermann; First Lieutenant, Julius Heischer; Second Lieutenant, Henry Kern. Company E, Captain, Hermann Baecht; First Lieutenant, —— Bohrer; Second Lieutenant, John Beutel. Company F, Captain, Edw. Steinel; First Lieutenant, Ernest Kurbeum; Second Lieutenant, August Kneckler. Company G, Captain, Gottfried Mass; First Lieutenant, Wm. Appernyeller; Second Lieutenant, Daniel Pfell. Company H, Captain, M. Pabst; First Lieutenant, Chas. Pock; Second Lieutenant, C. Meyer. Company I, Captain, G. Roman; First Lieutenant, Cezar Wurtemberg; Second Lieutenant, L. Meusel. Company K, Captain, M. Esenbaux; First Lieutenant, A. Bash; Second Lieutenant, W. Koch.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The Irish Brigade Committee has completed its organization by the election of JOSEPH STUART No. 33 Nassau-street, President; RICHARD BELL, No. 33 Pine-street, and RICHARD O'GORMAN, No. 122 Broadway, Vice-Presidents; EUGENE KELLY, No. 164 Fulton-street, Treasurer, and J. T. DOYLE, No. 65 Wall-street, Secretary. These gentlemen have accepted, and the various Sub-Committees are earnestly at work. Persons who have funds in hand are requested to pay them at once to the Treasurer, as there is immediate use for them in consequence of the order calling the Brigade to the seat of war.

The colors for the three New-York regiments of this brigade, will be presented on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, by the ladies whose gift they are. Hon. Judge DALY, JOHN T. DOYLE, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, and other popular and eloquent gentlemen will address the soldiers, on behalf of the ladies, on the occasion. The very Rev. Dr. STARRS, the Vicar-General of New-York, will officiate instead of Archbishop HUGHES, now on his way to Europe, on behalf of the Government of the United States. The Colonels of the three regiments are as busy as they possibly can be getting their men and officers into proper trim, for their departure for the seat of war. Col. MEAGHER has issued an imperative order, as Acting Brigadier of the brigade, directing all privates and officers of the brigade to report themselves at Fort Schuyler, without fail, on to-morrow morning, Nov. 10, at 6 o'clock. Any officer failing to do so will forfeit his position. Any private failing to do so, will incur the additional punishment of being proceeded against as a deserter. This order of Col MEAGHER's applies to every enrolled private and officer of the brigade, whether in or out of uniform. Apropos to uniform, the field and staff officers of the brigade, and line officers, will be distinguished by a black hat with a green feather, the number of their respective regiments being embroidered in gold within a wreath of golden shamrocks on an emerald ground of velvet. The privates will wear a hat similar to the one worn by the officers, but instead of the green feather, they will mount a green cockade. There will be a grand review of the entire brigade, at Fort Schuyler, to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M. DONWORTH's Band, as on the last Sunday, will be in attendance. Visitors, however, to the Fort, will have to exhibit passes signed by the Acting Brigadier. These can be had at the headquarters of the brigade, No. 596 Broadway.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

On Thursday an elegant stand of colors, the gift of several down-town merchants, was presented to the Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, at Camp Lafayette, New-Dorp, Staten Island. The pleasing ceremony was performed by Professor C. H. BUDD, of the Thirteenth-street Medical College, who accompanied the presentation with a brief and pertinent address. Col. S. K. ZOOK received the colors on behalf of the regiment, and, in a neat speech, thanked the donors for this token of their esteem and confidence. The regiment is made up of about 900 well disciplined and capable men, who pledge themselves to act a noble part in the impending strife. They will probably leave for the seat of war by the first of next week.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT.

A handsome stand of colors was recently presented from the ladies of New-York to the Third Regiment of the Irish Brigade, now being so rapidly and efficiently filled up by our Celtic compatriots, under the organizing supervision of Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and other distinguished adopted citizens. The regiment (which will officially be known as the Sixty-third New-York Volunteers) is quartered on David's Island, a very pleasant place up the East River, opposite New-Rochelle; and there the friends of officers and men were conveyed on the steamboat *Sylph*. The day being, though cold, fine and sunshiny, quite a large number of people undertook the trip, and the presentation consequently went off better than is usual when such ceremonies take place at encampments any distance from the City. The colors were of appropriate and elegant design, combining, in an artistic manner, emblems of the united nationalities which are represented by the regiment itself, and the cause in which it is going forth to fight. Speeches, of course, were made, in spirit-stirring, eloquent profusion, and an immense amount of enthusiasm was exhibited on all hands. It was getting pretty late when the *Sylph* got back to her dock.

THE NEW-YORK MILITARY HOSPITAL.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

The building now devoted to our sick and disabled volunteers was formerly a department of the General City Hospital, but after lying in disuse for two years, it was on the 26th of April last taken in charge by a leading physician of this City, who, with his assistants, led by Dr. HOGAN, has fitted it up in complete order as a Military Hospital. As the conduct of similar institutions has been a matter of so much interest, not only to the faculty but to the community at large, since the rebellion has rendered them indispensable, it is with no small degree of pride that a New-Yorker walks through the wards of the one in our midst.

Only twenty-two deaths have occurred up to the present time, although six hundred and forty patients have been admitted. Many have been discharged well, and have reassumed military duty; while others who never should have enlisted, through incapacity to endure hardship, have been sent away relieved as far as possible. Of this class are those whose constitutions were already laboring under insidious advance of such diseases as require only the exposure of camp life to develop incurably. At present there are but seventy-five patients in the Hospital, and of these twenty-seven were received during the passage of the Forty-fourth Albany Regiment through the City. They are afflicted mainly with such affections of the skin as measles.

Mrs. MACK, the nurse who has done duty on the same ground for five years, introduced us to something as near a living skeleton as BARNUM himself would wish to secure. This poor fellow has lain here for months, only looked upon as a curiosity, and considered past all relief, with a fearful affection of the spine, which drew his face almost on a line with his back. Suddenly, a few mornings since, he aroused all hands by demanding all the delicacies of the season, one after the other, and as his attending physician and the nurse had made up their minds to his never more being much of an expense to the institution in the matter of diet, they were startled into the most cheerful acquiescence. His appetite gradually became more and more voracious, till roast pig was loudly demanded, and, as usual, brought; for it really became apparent that "Peck," as he is called, was filling up in more senses than one. Messengers are dispatched if the article called for is not on the premises. The present cry is "*more pig*," and the day we were there it was in contemplation to have a whole pig well stuffed and roasted, and served up bodily to the convalescent. "Peck" says he has heard of the good things in store for the soldiers at the "Woman's Central Association," and he does "wish they'd bring 'em along."

THE STATE ELECTION.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 8.

The *Evening Journal* of to-day says that WRIGHT, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected Canal Commissioner for the short term.

The *Atlas and Argus* estimates the majority for he People's ticket, except as above, at 75,000.

The *Atlas and Argus'* list of Assemblymen elected makes 61 Democrats and Democratic People's nominess out of 106 members.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Returns as yet are not complete, but indicate the election of Smith, (Dem.,) County Judge; Hedges, (Rep.,) District-Attorney; Wood, (Union and Rep.,) County Clerk; Osborn, (Union and Rep.,) Sheriff; John C. Davis, (Union and Rep.,) Assembly, First; John S. Havens, (Dem.,) Assembly, Second, and a majority for the Union State ticket.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Sailed, ship *Nabob*, for Cork, with 30,000 sacks of wheat.

Trade is quiet. Butter has rallied to 30c. a pound, under a speculative movement.

Tobacco is hard of sale at long prices.

The removal of Gen. FREMONT is almost unanimously approved throughout California.

[Advertisement.]

THE COLD WEATHER HAT.—If you are ignorant of what style this hat is, seek for information at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. We will merely hint that in beauty and becomingness of style, durability and comfort it is without an equal, but for full particulars we are compelled to refer to KNOX himself. We wear at this season a Cold Weather Hat.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—There is no soap in use that will so effectually mitigate the toils of wash-day, and make the linen look so well, as PYLE's O. K. Neither is there any other that will last so well. A fair trial will satisfy you of its superiority. Sold by grocers generally.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY's PILLS and OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box.

[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY,
WARM, DURABLE, AND UNSHRINKABLE,
Every size and quality, at extremely low prices.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 8—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in good demand and firm; sales 34,000 bush. Chicago Spring, 90c.; 38,000 bush. do. 91½c.; 6,000 bush. Canada do. 95c.; 13,000 bush. Red Winter Wabash, $1 04½; 6,500 bush. Red Winter Ohio, $1 05; 16,000 Red Southern Michigan, $1 07; 5,600 bush. Red Wabash cleaned, $1 09; 4,400 bush. White Canada, $1 17. CORN closed ½c. better with good demand—sales 27,000 bush., 39½c.; 50,000 bush., 40c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—23c. on Corn; 25c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 157,000 bush. Wheat; 115,000 bush. Corn; 4,000 bush. Barley. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 247,000 bush. Wheat; 178,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 8—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT moderate demand; sales last night 5,700 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, and 98c. to-day; 500 bush. Winter Red Indiana, $1 11; and 6,500 bush. Chicago Spring to arrive on private terms. CORN in good demand; sales 11,000 Indiana to arrive, 47c. BARLEY dull; sales 5,000 bush. Bay Quinte, 50c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged on Grain; Flour, 61c.; Wheat, 20c. to New-York. *Imports*—295 bbls. Flour; 142,000 bush. Wheat; 55,000 bush. Corn; 1,700 bush. Barley; 9,000 bush. Rye; 6,400 bush. Peas. *Exports*—2,442 bbls. Flour; 37,000 bush. Wheat; 15,700 bush. Corn; 8,200 bush. Barley; 14,300 bush. Peas.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Benjamin Adams, from Liverpool—J. B. Holdenby, ex-U. S. Consul to Dundee, wife and child, Samuel Bancker, of New-York.

*In ship Great Western, from Liverpool